

(2:00 p.m.)

Dolan and Deputy Marshals make reconnaissance visit - Birdsong says we'll cooperate.

(3:00 p.m.)

Deary: 3:30, at Millington Air Base, received instruction to proceed to Oxford with Meredith, be there at 5:50.

Dolan: After reconnaissance, return to airport with State Patrol car, Birdsong, Border Patrol car. Convoy of four trucks - Dolan led them to campus - Katsenback, Guthman, Reis and Schlei in car.

French: Arrive 3:00 or 4:00. Big crowd, 1,000 - 1,500 formed at once. Noise calling, thinks gas was at 5:30 or 6:00 (erroneous)

Garner: Arrive 3:30 or 4:00. Hardly anyone at all.

Haltzman: 3:15 or 3:30 information 75-100 people then worry rebel flip insulted French.

(4:00 - 5:00 p.m.)

By 3:00 - 4:30 a lot of people were slapped.

At 3:00, 200 people - Prof. Cabanis.

Life:

3:00 p.m. Federal Marshals surround Lyceum (Meredith arrives at airport, drives to campus and shouts of "nigger").

Marshals arrive at campus, encircle Lyceum, Katzenback and McShane arrive with them. Small, undemonstrative crowds along the way. At Lyceum, met University officials Gray and Allen and have Meredith set up at Baxter, then return to airport on way; returned with Meredith.

Guthman: Arrive with Katzenback in Oxford 4:00, campus 4:30, then Marshals surround bldg. at 4:33 - Katzenback R. F. Kennedy 5:30, Katzenback and Guthman leave for airport, 5:45 arrive, Meredith lands after 5:45.

Toder: 5:00 - 6:00 p.m.: Walker refused admission to University.

Aletto: 4:30 - 5:00 p.m. Marshals arrive; are jeered.

Kercid: 4:00 p.m. Marshals come; students yell.

Dear: 3:30 p.m. plane with Dear, Meredith, Marshal Miller and Pilot Harrison circles University, 100-200.

Mrs. Careau: 3:30 p.m. three Negro drivers come in with one white - challenged.

Mernden: 3:00 p.m. students shouting abuse.

Mrs. Joslin: 3:00 p.m. seven army trucks.

Mertins: 3:00 p.m. Marshals relaxed - State Police helping out. Gradual increase in number of bottles, etc. thrown.

J. Mulligan: About 3:00 p.m. state Police between students and Marshals, later did not hold students back but mingled with them

Shepard: 3:00 p.m. jeering ceases as Chancellor Williams comes.

Mrs. Silver: Law Chancellor talking to mob soon after Marshals encircled building. She talked to girls, a few boys, Highway Patrol not helping Marshals.

Prof. &
Mrs. Stewart: Trucks and Marshals around Lyceum - abuse, etc. - lots of strangers.

STUDENTS:

Belling: Working for WBCN Hattiesburg students yell - also Sieg Heil - as Marshals come in - freshmen yell.

Sidna Brown: Law Patrolmen rescue violent boy from Marshals.

Clift: When Marshals came, small crowd boos. No violence before 6:30 or 7:00.

Hanson: 3:30 Marshals there. Seven trucks come in; five driven by Negroes; two by whites.

Holloman: 3:45 people - 200-300; boy yells insults.

Liddell: 3:30 people arriving from Jackson and home; some cars turn away; some people by 3:30. Took some pictures for 4:30 - about 100-150 there.

Lynch: 4:00 or 4:30 Marshals surround building; 3:30 crowd builds up, maybe 700 or 800.

Mathews: At 3:00, 100 cars belonging to State Patrol were in parking lot. Saw Texan with pistol in Student University Building.

Marshals:

Irvine: Around 3:00, just some calling. When man started climbing truck, a man calling incident with state troopers.

Irvine: Crowd gathered at airport as first group of Marshals wanted to move on to campus.

Whitman: Around 4:00, cursing on way from airport.

Atcock: Highway Patrol helped for about first 15 to 30 minutes, that's all. After that, they egged students on.

Dear: At 5:30, about 75 newsmen, few spectators, at airport, two army trucks, six cars proceeded to campus.

Deian: At 4:30, Marshals, 170, dismount, deploy in front of Lyceum. Katzenback agrees not to register Sunday to accommodate Baptist leaders. Agreed to help Border Patrol guard entrances - made bedding but this never set. Crowd yelled, "Go to hell JFK."

Dagy: At time Marshals arrived - few people, but two hours later 1500. Highway Patrolmen at entrance at time of arrival.

Fogler: Arrived 4:30 or 5:00, "several hundred people about. All kinds of cries."

Griffith: After reconnaissance, Marshals came at 4:00 or 4:30. Fifteen state troopers making "slight attempt to restrain".

Guthman: Arrived Oxford 4:00, campus 4:30. Deian and Birdsong had arranged arrival of Marshals 4:33. Katzenback calls Robert F. Kennedy. Housing area for Meredith discussed with Clegg. 5:30 left Lyceum to meet Meredith at airport, Newsmen were at airport.

Baltman

TS at 3:30, 2:00 or 3:00 by 4:30. First things thrown
5:00 or 6:00 2,000 by 6:00 or 6:30.

Ray

At 4:30, crowd of 150 or so at airport. Grew to 500 persons
before left. Traffic bumper to bumper.

At campus, lots of state patrolmen. Students with Yankee
Go Home leaflets.

Mississippi Police took men from marshals.

Suggests: (1) Enough officers to arrest
key troublemakers.

Estenbeck

Marshals arrived 5:00 p.m. to encircle building.

6:00 P.M.

LIPS. Crowd of 2,000 getting ugly. Yoder car kicked in. Rocks and eggs and firebomb at truck. Tear gas fumes of Marshals fire.

RAY'S
LOG 6:15. Convoy enters campus. Meredith to Baxter Hall.

KATZENBACH 6:30 or so. Back at campus, show Meredith quarters. Crowd now 3 to 4 hundred in front of lyceum, not yet unruly.

SOAR Confirms Katzenbach, except does not specify time.

GUTERMAN Before 7, arrive, show Meredith quarters, return to Lyceum.

PROP. KERNDON 7:00. Missiles start flying. 7:30 Knocked around by student who hit Yoder. Negro driver hit by coke bottle.

BIRD(NYNY) Arrives 6:30 or 7:00. Lifting of roadblock at University Avenue. 7:10 phones in story. Then, roadblock gone.

MORRIS(Time) 6:30 or after open gate for newsmen. Yoder beaten at 6:30 or 7:00 or 7:30.

POWLEDC
(Atlanta Journal) 6:30. Newsmen get in shortly after Meredith. Yoder beaten. State police there do nothing.

ROGERS 6:25-6:40. Prior to Yoder incident, saw Walber meeting in courthouse with sheriff.

SLAPPY Press in at 7:00 or so. Saw Yoder beaten up.

TUMER 6:30 or 7:00. Press let in. Saw Yoder car ruined. Patrol did nothing.

PROF. ALETLE

Early (6:00?) air let out of tires of trucks, lit cigarettes, Patrolmen did nothing.

PROF. ELMORE

6:00. Students making remarks - scandalous.

MRS. GARRAU

6:20 or so. Rocks and lighted cigarettes thrown.

MRS. SILVER

Heard that photographer (Yoder?) asked them to start demonstrating. Some people who took care were not students.

STUDENTS

BOLLING

Patrolmen do nothing to stop throwing. Molotov cocktails, toilet paper, coke bottles, lighted paper on truck. Crowd liked Oriental driver. Saw Yoder incident. Student smashes camera. Prof. Herndon beaten up.

DEPIBAUGH

Crowd get rowdy as convoy with Negroes came in. Boys in civil war uniforms. Cigarette butts. Saw crowd tear up Yoder car.

HARMON-SHARS

Signs on trucks--crowds yell. Prof. Herndon tears off obscene sign. Chancellor fails to disperse crowd.

JONES

At 6:30, just jeering--not many outsiders.

LIDDELL

6:00 p.m. Huddy Teddy yells begin-- a little gravel thrown. 6:30. Non-students appear.

SPIVY

After 6, saw lighted cigarettes thrown--attempt to set truck on fire.

BLAKSWAY

About 6:00, rock throwing began.

BROWER

The crowd became more unruly and became braver and braver as the afternoon passed, because the Mississippi Highway Patrolmen who were present made no effort to contain the crowd in any way. Highway Patrolman (maybe later) told youth how to cut up tires.

CAMP

State trooper told Marshal Cameron to go to hell when asked to try to move mob.

**CLARK
(Texas)**

State cops "joked and smiled and appeared to give their approval to all that was done, never attempting to restrain the crowd. One State Patrolman, when told of Yoder incident said 'Let them kill the Nigger.'"

**COLLETT
(Georgia)**

State police laughed along as crowd insulted Marshals, watched and laughed as camera is destroyed by mob. (7:00 or after) Lots of threats.

BOAL

As we came in, lots of highway patrolmen guard Rebel Drew entrance. Went to Baxter Hall. In grove in front of Lyceum one 6 x 6 truck, then 2 border patrol cars, then truck. Three men push through--McLaurin and Yarborough (7ish).

BOLAN

By 6:30, crowd of 1,000. Pennies being flipped. Yarbrough says he's withdrawing Highway Patrol. Later, crowd getting close, moved back by Highway Patrol--but second time he did not.

GOODWIN

6:00 p.m., Border patrolmen arrive. Demonstrations but no violence. One of the leaders "young fellow, pretty good sized, in shorts and urging the others on.

GUTERMAN

6:00 or just before, Meredith landing, then to Baxter Hall, then to Lyceum at 7. Big crowd.

DOLAN

About 7:00 p.m. and after -- when Patrol wouldn't move crowd:

- (1). Bottles breaking,
- (2). Flaming object thrown on truck,
- (3). Air let out of tire.

Got driver to leave truck. Put on gas masks -- State troopers shine lights in eyes of marshal.

DOUGLAS

(Guard of Meredith). 7:30 p.m., left Baxter to go to Lyceum, got behind trucks, damaged before order to give gas). Attempting to hurt people in car. Large crowd. All or mostly students. Serious threat of physical harm prior to gas. Highway patrol PREVENT arrest of boy who climbed on truck. "We'll kill you", cries as well as obscenities.

DULEY

Crowd of 3,000 -- 3,500 at peak. If Highway Patrolmen had moved crowd as requested before violence, the violence would not have occurred.

ERWIN

State Police did nothing to stop mob. Since all marshals wore gas masks, "ignorance of gas order was obvious."

"Any officer, such as the state police of Mississippi, when they are facing another group of law enforcement officers, sees them don their gas masks and do not know what is coming, they should not be called officers." Could have made crowd disperse.

EVERETT

Fighting started about 3-45 minutes prior to tear gas going off. Back of building squad did not have gas. No highway patrolmen helped in rear of building.

FOGLER
(Thought
gas at
6)

Heavy missile barrage 20 minutes before tear gas, crowd always increasing; 2,000 in front of Lyceum at time of tear gas (Erroneously says 6) Highway Patrol. Without gas, hundreds of deaths.

At the end; crowd seemed well led.

FRENCH
(Thought
gas at
6)

Before gas, state troopers shine lights in marshal's face to prevent seeing throwers. One Trooper, with car in Justice Department, send leader ordered men to barracks and took pistols.

FISY
(Squad 2,
Patrol 1
Gas Before)

Baxter Hall being bombarded by about 25-30 students. Says he arrived at 7:00 and gas had already been shot.

AYCOCK While at very beginning, Highway Patrol helped, they refused afterwards--let Marshals be pelted, air out of trucks, C.O. in truckdriver's face. First order not given State cops had laughed and refused. One patrolman called "Captain", when told of burning truck, said "Good. Let 'em do it." Had been hit prior to tear gas 120 had others. State cops egged students on! No guns or Molotov cocktails before tear gas, but all else was.

BARTHOLOMEW (Virginia) Highway patrolman threatening to kill Marshals who hurt students. Got hit by rock before gas. Someone set fire to top of army truck. Continuous missiles. Told State Police to move or disperse crowd.

BROWN (Georgia) (Texas) Mississippi trooper did nothing as BROWN pelted by crowd. Gas used "very belatedly" because "there had been no effort made to arrest the agitators of the crowd." Destroying govt. equipment . . . "the crowd was running the situation rather than the Marshals." Rear of the building not attacked as hard as front.

CAMP Would have ordered gas earlier. Plainclothesmen who were with Mississippi Highway Patrol did not assist marshals.

PVT. CATOE Truck driver describes cursing, missiles. Marshals were organized. Did not provoke crowd. State Police laughing with students, not moving 'em. Tear gas not fired too soon.

COURTRIGHT The big movement to Lyceum was at about 7; crowd increasing during afternoon and evening. Obscenities and threats to kill. Just before gas was thrown, "People just went crazy." Crowd would have stopped at nothing.

CONNER (Campus cop) "Assuming the highway patrol had been under orders to contain the crowd, I don't believe they had been carrying those orders out."

DEBOLD The tire slashing, fire on truck and extinguisher in driver's face all preceded tear gas. After gas, drivers, who had no masks, came inside building. Couldn't have handled mob without tear gas.

DOAR T.V. conference in LYCEUM -- Yarbrough's proclamation, Yarbrough said he'd withdraw highway patrol; I disperse street filled with students now--brick and bottles fly. Called Charles Chambly, supervisor of border patrol, on road. Went out--crowd unruly--air goes out of truck in front of Lyceum. Talked to Brown on phone.

GARBER

Police didn't do a thing to disperse crowd, shone lights into marshal's eyes.

GILLILAND

Before teargas thrown, one student with can of paint marked KKK climbed on vehicle. Air out of tires, beating on vehicles. Patrolmen laugh, ask S where are bigger marshals. At time gas was fired, mob 5-6 feet away, middle of street. Men had been hit by bricks.

Crowd seemed under command, organizer stated "I saw no effort on the part of the state police to move or disperse this mob, arrest anyone or give anyone orders to move on. And I think it is a disgrace"

If state cops had kept outsiders off, no injuries.

GUTMAN

7:00 -- come to Lyceum -- big but not yet violent crowd. Attorney-General asks -- what is University doing -- Chancellor says his statement given 1/2 hourly over campus radio.

- 7:15
- (1). Crowd larger.
 - (2). Air out of tires.
 - (3). Heard State police -- going off.

Yarborough -- Katsenbach discussions -- the telecor with Sand. Prior to gas, plenty of rocks, attack on Yodur.

GRIFFITH

State police laugh as 2,000 mill around, jeer, throw coke bottles and injure marshals. 4 or 5 injured in squad. 15 prior to gas in. State troopers move 'em back a bit but laugh. Were organized rioting than any other he'd seen.

HOLTZMAN

2,500 people when gas fired. State police were buddy-buddy with students. Campus cop threatened to shoot students.

JOHNSON

When J. arrived with second group at 7:00, gas had already been shot.

(Gas early)

Second group did not have gas equipment.

JORDAN

Gas thrown upon "clenched hand". Seized state police jaking, mixing in. Crowd mostly students, some adults. Was hit by all sorts of things. Crowds were organized toward end of evening.

Crowd yell at State Trooper "They're on our side."

7:00 P.M.

Smith
Honor Patrol

Tear gas fired; the mob then let.

Marshal Merly

About 15 or 20 minutes after dark he observed that crowd had grown considerably and was shouting foul language. Saw young boy puncture a tire on one of the trucks and the air lines on two other trucks. Saw one of mob throw lighted material on one of trucks.

Heard Marshal Butler warn State Trooper he was going to use gas.

S/SC Mitler

While sitting in truck, the mob sprayed his fire extinguisher on him. Threw cigarettes on canvas of truck. Let air out of three of his tires. Broke his air line. This was before gas fired.

Moore

After nightfall he saw students throwing full coke bottles from top of library onto the marshals at rear of Lyceum.

Purdy

Arrived on campus 7:30 p.m. Fourteen cars. Rocks thrown. Tear gas was high at this time.

Pyrogieve

In front of Lyceum. Saw photographer attacked by mob and his camera taken just before gas fired.

Quick

At rear of Lyceum, student participation grew after dark. Rock throwing started. At the time the gas was released the crowd at the rear of the Lyceum numbered about 175 to 200.

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S/SC Ritter

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Moore

After nightfall he saw students throwing full coke bottles from top of library onto the marshals at rear of Lyceum.

Purdy

Arrived on campus 7:30 p.m. Fourteen cars. Rocks thrown. Saw gas was thick at this time.

Paraglove

In front of Lyceum. Saw photographer attacked by mob and his camera taken just before gas fired.

Quigh

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Vico P.H.

Lowe

At the time the State Police ordered out he saw a State Police car gun motor and apparently attempt to run down a marshal who had to jump out of way.

Baker Hall Mr. Doer

9-30-1962
Oxford, Miss.

- 1720 plane-1117 reports all roads open to Oxford.
15 cars at airport, 2 men per car. Stoper in cab in 0902 bringing in
convoy of 15 cars of men.
- 1725 base to convoy west of town- proceed to airport.
- 1726 instruct army to proceed to feed 15 at airport.
- 1729 car 06 patrolling roads in area for intelligence.
- 1729 W Goodwin in ch of 15 cars leaving airport for campus.
- 1729 C-45's and C-47 dispatched to NAS Memphis for prison guards.
- 1730 radio reports that Mayor Egget requests all persons to stay away from
campus tonight.
- 1735 scout car 06 entered campus reports 2 or 3 hundred persons near Lyceum
- 1735 Kaltenbach arrives at airport, quit there, requests 4 Border Patrol
cars to go to the terminal bldg. *Meredith does field in 177 Aircraft*
- 1755 0902 reports 15 cars on campus (only 10 campus)
- 1755 convoy enters campus, Hiway Patrol car in lead, 1 truck of 15 officers,
2 Border Patrol Cars, Border Patrol car with subject (Meredith) and
Marshals, truck with 15 officers, 1 Border Patrol Car in rear.
- 1730 0906 requests all cars at Lyceum and base for 200 men- on stand by
- 1835 2 transports landing with prison guards
- Cameron requests number of men available in area at this time.
- 1840 Chancellor at college to speak at 1840 to students (from radio)
- 1845 Chamblee reports all clear at airport
- 1847 Chamblee reports 40 officers left at airport
- 1847 12-22 of Mr Dolan? 224 reports him on campus
- 170 men arrive on 5 aircraft reported by 1117
- 1850 2 transports not airborne at NAS yet
- 1851 airport reports that FBI men in area to set up perimeter control tower.
- 1855 224 to report on men in area, reports that about 400 in area.
- 1857 base to 224, no answer
- 1900 base to McShane, no answer
- 1900 base to 0902, contact McShane
- 1910 airport reports that FBI want to know length of time our operation
expected to last, estimated time-one week
- 1910 FBI Rainbolt at west edge of town headed to airport
- 1912 FBI men inquired again about control tower, told they would receive
instructions from Washington
- 1915 base to Chamblee- feed the men and bring the rest out to eat
- 1917 177 wants his passengers notified that their luggage on plane. Car
will pick it up and take to Lyceum
- 1918 base to Chamblee- do not take any luggage into campus now
- 1920 Rainbolt reports roadblock still up at campus, proceeding to airport
- 1922 Rainbolt to Chamblee- how to get to airport
- 1922 base to 1117- try to contact fish camp (they do not answer)
- 1924 base to chamblee- 2 men from Bur of prisons and FCC want directions
to fish camp
- 1925 base to McShane- FBI advises that all Mississippi Hiway Patrol Cars
have been ordered to pull out (from monitor)
- 1927 McShane out of car
- 1928 base to Chamblee-where is McShane? Dolan or Kaltenbach?
- 1930 have prison guards stand by at airport (sic)
- 1930 base unable to contact McShane or Cameron
- 0939 reports that Cameron is in conference at campus now
- 1931 urgent that Dolan or McShane call base at once
- 1932 0902 on way to hospital (Marshal Whiteman hit by broken coke bottle)

- known by students
- 1934 reports via radio to base that Highway patrol pulled out
- 1935 0932 requests info as to how to take injured man- take to campus hospital for treatment
- 1937 0932 10-7 campus hospital
- 0937 given report of above
- 1938 base to Chamblee- what is situation at airport now? is 61 men
- 1939 base to 1117- try to raise money for fish camp
- 1940 61 men at airport move to Lyceum on campus now
- 1941 Malone and Dorn call radio car to for info where subject is.
- 1942 base to airport- leave pilots at airport, bring rest to town base to Chamblee, take 12 cars, fill them with IPI's, rear with prison guards, go to Lyceum now. Rainbolt asks how many men there at
- 1943* Chamblee has 20 cars, will send 14 cars and 100 officers, move as fast as possible
- 1945 Rainbolt asked if Henderson can relieve Deiver in 1117. 10-4
- 1950 Chamblee to notify base when 100 men leave airport. men lined up now
- 1951 base to Chamblee- come in as conspicuously as possible
- 1952 1117- cancel trying to contact fish camp
- 1954 convoy started out from airport
- 1955 base to 0939- what is situation out in front of Lyceum now? reported that students wouldn't let Brian thru lines. Vehicle is in rear now
- 1957 students told by state troopers at campus to disperse, that campus in under martial law
- 2000 base to 0939- 100 cars with bedding ordered for ^{camp} ~~camp~~
- 20001 Chamblee ordered to go in with gas masks on- students shot ~~at~~
- 2002 base to 0939- lightning ordered for gas around campus
- 2003 base to 1117- if returned calling orders from General Abrams, wanted now
- 2005 base to Chamblee 10-20? call at airport
- 2006 General inquires what is needed, wants to come to campus to see what equipment is needed. Told we would give estimate on areas etc, not to come in.
- 2007 base to Chamblee- when will you leave airport? about 5 minutes
- 2008 0931 reports more gas discharged at campus
- 2009 1117 from base- Mr Jones (at fish camp) how many cars and people do you have? 1 car, 2 people
- 2010 base to Chamblee- send in what you can, bring up the rear and hurry
- 2011 1117 to base- told to stand by
- 2012 Convoy departing from airport
- 2012 0939 reports gas in Adams Hall and some men without masks
- 2014 base to Chamblee- have car pick up extra tanks and take to campus
- 2-15 Chamblee entering campus with 11 or 12 cars, corrected to 17 cars
- 2016 base to Rainbolt-sounds report that they have used up all gas, any gas at airport? yes, in a truck.
- 2017 car reports that men at gates are throwing gas under some cars. notify Highway Patrol? negative
- 2019 convoy in front of Lyceum
- 2020 1117 to base- ambulance coming to airport
- 2020 0939 to base- do you have any masks? will have to move from present location.
- 2021 base to Rainbolt- have masks left yet? just leaving OK to wait on

- 2022 base to Rainbolt- no gas
 0934 to base- another car and read a log- crowd using side streets rushing in throwing bottles.
- 2025 Oll to base- Highway 1-2-3 wants to know who shot one of their officers in back with tear gas can
- 2026 base to Rainbolt- how much gas have you loaded? about 5 cases
- 2027 base to 0939- do any of our officers require hospitalization? neg.
- 2028 base to Rainbolt- how much gas do you have? will call in 2 minutes
- 2030 0939 to base- where is extra gas?
 base to Rainbolt- where is gas? on it's way what is the car number (interference) - - - on way arrive in 10 minutes
- 2031 base to Rainbolt- how many cases of gas do we need? all we can get
- 2032 base to Walsh- no answer
 " " car taking in gas, no answer, no walkie-talkie
- 2033 base to Jones-1-2, and no. many gas do you have? four
- 2034 " " drop off marshals and return to fish camp for radio contact
- 2035 base to campus- gas can on way 0915 reports 2 injured
- 2036 base to 0915- how injured? worn masks, worn marshals, told to take to campus hospital. rear
- 2038 base to campus- Gilman and road- 10-20? in front of Lyceum
- 2040 base to 0939 10-20? in front of Lyceum where is Baxter Hall?
- 2041 " " " direction to get to Baxter
- 2042 base to base- where is gas? nobody knows
- *2045 car reports that gas can is in Lyceum
- 2046 base to Oll- what is the situation at Baxter Hall? quite a bit of traffic is all ordered to remain there
- *2047 Rainbolt reports that gas can is in and that it is reported the Sheriff's, police and troopers were ordered to withdraw to bases. 800 car is in campus area and is making no police calls.
- 2048 base to unit at Baxter Hall- how many people there? 3 cars and 15 officers
- 2050 car reports that state police are attempting to collect gas masks
- 2051 car to Rainbolt- are there any gas masks or helmets in car with the extra gas? some masks no helmets
- 2052 base to Rainbolt- bring in the gas masks to campus
- 2055 Gilman to base- we need tear gas in back of Lyceum. told that gas was in bldg and would have to go to front of bldg to get in, rear doors locked
- 2057 19 men at Baxter Hall, Marshal Cecil Miller in chg. Q. are entrances guarded? yes, men now on 4 sides of bldg.
- 2058 Chamblee to base- gas used up, need more was told that we had gas at airport and to go get it.
- 2059 base to Rainbolt- stand by for Chamblee to get gas
- 2100 base to Chamblee- do we have gas projectiles? yes
- *2102 Oll to base- car reports that all troopers pulling out Q. do you need more help? yes
- 2102 FBI reports that all Highway patrolmen ordered to go to west gate- apparently to group to withdraw
- 2104 base to 0939- more help needed at Baxter Hall
- *2105 base to Oll- how many officers do you need? at least a squad
- *2106 base to 0939- send squad to Baxter Oll reports out of gas, when will we get it?

- 2108 base to Chamblee- deliver gas to Baxter Hall, given directions on getting there
- 2109 base to Chamblee- go to airport for gas
- 2110 base to Ollil- get Williams reports that he has secured 15 masks from National Guard Armory ordered to take them to campus. in car 0223
- 2112 0223 to base- have three sergeants without any masks or helmets (Harris)
- 2113 0223 wants men at Baxter Hall
- 2114 base dispatched to Baxter base to Cameron no response
- 2116 base to Ollil reporting crowd getting now
- 2117 Rainbolt to base- we are loading prison guards in trucks. (11)
- 2114 40 prison guards on way Cameron from base- can't block off exits, need more gas Rainbolt given directions on how to take in gas trucks via Rebel Drive base to Cameron- gas on way
- 2115 Rainbolt ambulance is stage at airport, gas truck has departed, Chamblee in car with gas.
- 2117 Ollil reports wind is coming from east, truck will have to change route and come in from the other side
- 2118 base to Chamblee- go in as planned and transport gas
- 2119 base to " " 10-207 on campus
- 2120 " " " " on rebel drive on campus, Chamblee reports 21
- 2123 Lyceum reports another injured man (car 211) changed to three injured asks if ambulance on way? *Pl Brumley shot thru leg about 2:15*
- 2130 base to Ollil- we have ambulance at airport- will come to Lyceum to pick up man car reports that the injured man at the campus hospital needs to fly to Memphis or die. hospital called and told we would fly him ambulance to Memphis.
- 2132 Ollil reports being bombarded by pop bottles, need support
- 2135 Storey on phone ref: injured man, we will use C-47. calling from campus hospital, man to be taken now to Jackson instead of Memphis. Storey looks outside and reports that they are setting his car afire. hangs up
- 2135 base to Rainbolt- xx send someone to campus for injured man and take to C-47 instructions given to pilot to warm up plane
- 2136 Chamblee at Lyceum headed to Baxter Hall
- 2137 Rainbolt wants directions for ambulance driver to get into campus. directions given
- 2140 Ollil-Chamblee- no answer
- 2145 Chamblee reports gas at Baxter Hall now
- 2146 Base to Ollil- where is Chamblee?
- 2146 car reports no gas supply at Baxter Hall ✓
- 2146 car reports being bombarded by pop bottles at Baxter Hall
- 2150 10 reports that he has trouble with people taking his gas (Chamblee) was asked who was taking it, and replied that it was the officers, that they needed it so bad they were taking all he had before he could get to the next stop
- 2151 Chamblee is unloading truck load of gas
- 2155 base to Rainbolt- do you have any gas? a few cans only ascertained that prison guards have a small supply told to meet L-20 army plane bringing in load of gas

- 2295 ambulance is moving down (Lyc), is army cot.
- 2300 reports say 300 men and 30 machine guns with rifles
- 2305 has to Ollie- when they get out of reported that they have tanks and helmets
- 2310 reports that ambulance and army ambulance and remained at the Lyceum
- 2315 has not arrived yet at airport.
- 2320 Ollie reports that they are shot near Lyceum, ambulance sent to Taylor, ~~is~~ injured, one border patrolman shot in head, unable to talk.
- 2325 Ollie requests first aid and band
- 2330 Rabinolt says ambulance has arrived at airport with gas
- 2335 injured men have arrived at exlor hospital
- 2340 4 marshals who had flown in to film camp, brought by Jones to airport and by 4 marshals on car
- 2345 Ollie called Capt. in charge of airport guard, requested he send 3 trucks and 1 jeep to airport, to meet General Billingsley. 3 3/4 ton trucks
- 2350 40 cases of gas arrived at airport and are being loaded, will send in half of it.
- 2355 Ollie - Capt. will send in 4000 trucks to airport
- 2360 Rabinolt - report - 4000 trucks
- 2365 Ollie reports that an old Ford truck drives by, tosses out bottles and shoots spectators. was given permission to stop it.
- 2370 base to airport- what is possibility of B.O. aircraft? 4 seats and 4 stretchers
- 2375 base to airport- 4 seats, 4 stretchers, 4000 trucks
- 2380 4 cases of marshals approach from H23, had ordered to send all buses available. base to Ollie- what is situation on bit of buses with luggage? ans. 372321
- 2385 army field kitchens have arrived airport
- 2390 Dr. [unclear] doctor have not arrived at Lyceum
- 2395 1000 from base- ask first group if they have medical equipment at airport
- 2400 base to Ollie- what is situation on bit of buses? have first camp? left 10 minutes ago
- 2405 4000 cases has no medical equipment available
- 2410 another ambulance is coming from first camp
- 2415 Rabinolt reports 3 trucks have arrived from first camp
- 2420 ambulance should go to front door, rear doors locked.
- 2425 Gas truck has left airport some time ago, took 22 cases gas, 4 marshals and 22 prison guards.
- 2430 base to Lyceum- move patient to front of building.
- *2435 Ollie reports 3 trucks have arrived. gas is being unloaded at Lyceum buses are in city limits from film camp
- 2440 Rabinolt reports civilian male found shot dead in the head on campus. 6 state police cars are observing situation on campus
- 2445 Ollie to Ollie 10-20? 3 trucks of National Guardsmen have arrived at airport to meet General Billingsley. 3 trucks with band have arrived. ordered to load trucks at airport
- 2450 base to airport- send in convoys of radio cars in front, buses, trucks, and radio cars in rear. 315 trucks can haul 100 persons
- 2455 Ollie reports ambulance has arrived, taken injured away
- 2460 base to Ollie- what is situation now? Car 250 wants to know if the national guardsman is to wait for General Billingsley. will check with Captain.
- 2465 Ollie to base- checking on conditions now. Baxter Hall is quiet, no people, our officers now in cars, Car 14 reports that there is large group of people in front of Lyceum and is quieter than in the past. crowd appears to be outside, leaving only occasionally.

- 00 General Bill Lindsey was arrived at airport. Military Police Company coming by helicopter, battalion from Ft. Snelling coming by road. We should arrive in about 15 minutes with our troops. Now on phone in conversation with Kastlebach. Sgt. only reported to be breaking into the chemical building, don't know what that will come up with yet. Kastlebach doesn't feel that the situation is completely in hand now. General is not to enter main gate, use a side gate due to large numbers of people at main gate.
- 0015 1:17 will be 10-7 in ten minutes, for gas
- 0020 From Chamblee- did not deliver gas to Baxter hall. Highway patrol officers stopped him, tried to arrest him for speeding, and attempted to drag him from the truck. He and driver fought them off, and escaped. Driver's clothing torn off in the melee.
- 0021 1A to base- very hot at base, we have a car at the Lyceum looking for gas.
- 0022 Chamblee contacted to report his information to General Bill Lindsey. car reports that people are still throwing rocks and bottles.
- 0022 base to Ollie- get Bill Lindsey from Jackson on Lyceum at present time.
- 0030 State Troopers (7 cars) coming to base of town to meet about 20 cars of students coming from State College.
- 0031 1:17- told that he does not want to fly at present.
- 0032 Fish Camp reports that 3 buses and one car ready to roll.
- 0033 Men with cars to turn on lights by stadium for helicopters to land in.
- 0034 Rainbolt reports- Officer personnel on ground at airport, com. Major is getting into air, going to be out by air, and will call the rest of his unit when airborne.
- 0037 base to campus- turn field in 10 minutes by car lights.
- 0040 Students throwing chemicals that burst into flame.
- 4 trucks need to leave campus when helicopters land.
- 0040 General Bill Lindsey wants leaders Adams and ... advised that witnesses are going to from out of state ...
- 0046 Monitor reports that ... (sic) from Ft. ... reports ... instructions ... to meet the camp.
- 0047 Captain Munday is sending medical help from Naval Air Station.
- 0048 Car #111 gives directions on location of hospital on campus. Given.
- 0055 base to Ollie- what is the situation now? Cars, lots, etc., is ... as preventing cars from moving.
- 0057 base wants to know if we want their doctors on standby there and any injured delivered to them. told to standby.
- 0059 Car called about ETA of helicopters.
- 0100 Monitor reports 200 students parked cars west of town, walking into ... Rainbolt says unit we have been expecting has arrived. *at base*
- 0110- Kastlebach asks- where is the General?
0053 wants the doctor at the Lyceum to talk by phone to the doctor at the hospital about treatment of patient. Mag relayed.
- 0111 Monitor reports that State Police dispatched 5 cars to stop agitators from arriving.
- 0112 base to fish camp- notify General Abrams that troops have arrived in Oxford.
- 0113 Cause. and a car with baggage left at fish camp, arrived at airport.
- 0115 Plane with tow plane aboard, and a Navy Doctor and navy coroner and ... Storey and ... aboard are at NAS. ETA Oxford about 01:15.
- 0116 Car reports that General Walker and his agitators are moving toward office from the confederate statute where they had been gathered.
- 0117 Plane is returning from Jackson where it had delivered patient.
- 0118 Lyceum wants more cars there now.

- 0118 Katzenbach notified of General Walker, wants to know when the General Billingsley will move in.
- 0119 Report in that troops are coming in near Batesville. Cars not needed now to light field at campus, plans changed to airport.
- 0120 SPI Frakes reports that a rifle pointed his way. Officers report being fired at in vicinity of registrars office. Also a report of shotguns being fired.
- 0121 Base to Rainbolt- are there any road blocks between the athletic field and Lyceum? Will check.
- Troops still arriving, have not left the airfield.
- 0130 From 0111- is Lt. Col. Will with General Billingsley? Will check. If he is, have him call. General estimates arrival time on campus in 30 to 45 minutes.
- 0132 Lyceum news was now- OK.
- 0135 Base to Rainbolt- Katzenbach says to move troops now.
- 0137 Lyceum called ref: the doctor making a call.
- 0138 General Billingsley on radio and told that the President wants him to move now.
- 0139 Walker reports men fired on by riflemen and wants to return fire.
- 0145 SPI Frakes reports firing by riflemen at his position.
- 0146 Frakes reports being fired on again.
- 0147 Reported that a troop of 100th Armored Cavalry now on campus.
- 0148 Troops at airport now loading on buses.
- 0152 Base to Rainbolt- are troops moving? White House is on phone and wants to know why troops are delayed. The General received the message from Washington to move to the stadium. He has received the msg and is ready to go. The President wants men to move now!
- 0155 Cars and trucks now moving.
- 0156 above relayed to Katzenbach.
- 0156 70% to base- all traffic stand by. Buses and cars have cleared gate at airport.
- 0159 Frakes says he is being sprayed with rifle fire. Told to stand by.
- 0200 Rainbolt's convoy now on highway 6, on campus in 4 minutes.
- 0201 Rainbolt and Jones in radio car go to gate, first bus stops, they back up to see what is wrong. Bus moves up, stops again, convoy stops, some troops unloading at gate, rest proceeding. Second bus unloading at gate too, moving again.
- 0202 Troops unloaded, with masks, bayonets, plan to march in on campus.
- 0210 Officers request that riflemen be silenced by troops, General asks location Katzenbach will furnish location.
- 0217 4 bus loads of troops now on campus.
- 0218 Rocks still being thrown, and molotov cocktails, troops marching through the fires and gas.
- 0220 Streets littered with rubbish, traces of gas, barricades up from which molotov cocktails being thrown. Rainbolt says MP's now circling Lyceum.
- 0221 No troops remained at gate, General and troops will report shortly.
- 0225 Lyceum officers given descriptions of cars and names of parties that are believed to be shooting at officers.
- 0230 General Walker reported to be at West gate talking to group of people.
- 0230 Car 14 reports no troops yet at Baxter Hall.
- 0235 AIC reports that he brought in a doctor and his aide from HAD and please and is told to stand by.
- 0240 Information furnished by FBI on CS 1353 Miss. 4 males with molotovs.
- 0241 Army told to man search lines and call General Abrams.
- 0244 Base to fish camp- come up Major and bring to radio.

- 0255 Cars in area- furnish cover for Dolan's car from infirmary to Lyceum.
- 0243 Report of 70 or 80 people moving toward Lyceum.
- 0249 refs: above, officers threw gas, crowd moved back.
- 0250 Officers report one of our cars after, other unit ran out of gas.
- 0251 Car _____ ascertain if troops have enough gas, ask the General.
- 0255 Major at Fish Camp advised that he is prepared to receive 300 officers on short notice, food shelter, and clothing required.
- 0256 Car 250 reports a cable barricade with trash and debris on the circle at the Lyceum, Crews just turned over auto and set it afire.
- 0305 Commander of fish camp requests that Capt. _____ return 200 cots he borrowed.
- 0307 Rainbolt to airport- check 1st cases of gas by type.
- 0308 No troops yet at Baxter Hall.
- 0310 Weyer at airport reports that General Billingsley is to contact chief of staff at Oxford 5-2111 Pentagon.
- Airport reports that the gas is 327 731 quantity 12 cases, M25A2, 2 cases and M25A1, quantity 1, and M7A1, 2 cases.
- 0320 Airport states that General Billingsley is to receive call from President, is he available for phone call? Officers now looking for General. When General is available, other officer will brief him on President's message.
- 0325 Captain calls Major in ref: quantity of gas available.
- 0323 Airport reports 2 marshals and 2 Patrol inspectors evacuated by air to Memphis, by FAA planes.
- 0330 Car 14 reports army willing to relieve marshals at Baxter Hall.
- 0332 Army will furnish "C" rations to men on base.
- 0335 General Billingsley on radio now, Colonel Connel has msg from President of United States as follows: President Kennedy- "People are dying in Oxford. This is the worst thing I have seen in 15 years. I want the Military Police Battalion to enter the action. I want General Billingsley to see that this is done." Msg was acknowledged by General.
- 0342 Troops will take "C" rations to campus if we can furnish them with helmets and masks.
- 0345 Convoy arriving, 4 platoons with tremendous effort, troops advancing through gas and smoke.
- 0346 Officers furnished troops gas masks to enable them to go on campus.
- 0350 One 2 1/2 ton truck loading rations now, depart in 5 minutes.
- 0351 Convoy that arrived was National Guard Unit.
- 0354 3 jeepsload of MP's arrived at airport.
- 0355 Was the 716th MP Battalion from Memphis.
- 0356 General Billingsley advised of this.
- 0359 Rainbolt will have names of injured men sent to Memphis.
- 0400 Three cars burned at one point on campus.
- 0401 Ration truck hasn't left yet, shortly will go to the Lyceum.
- 0404 Officer reports to General Billingsley's staff: "716 MP Battalion of 600 men nearing Oxford now.
- 0405 Ration crew leaving now for campus, needs escort.
- 0407 Base to airport- refs: buses and capacity. 3 Navy buses, 1 prison bus, and one Border Patrol bus on hand.
- 0408 More gas grenades shipped in - 600 cases with 17 cases on hand.
- 0420 All buses have keys and can be driven to fish camp.
- 0430 716th MP Battalion now moving in to town on campus.
- 0430 Bus load of armed civilians now moving into campus.

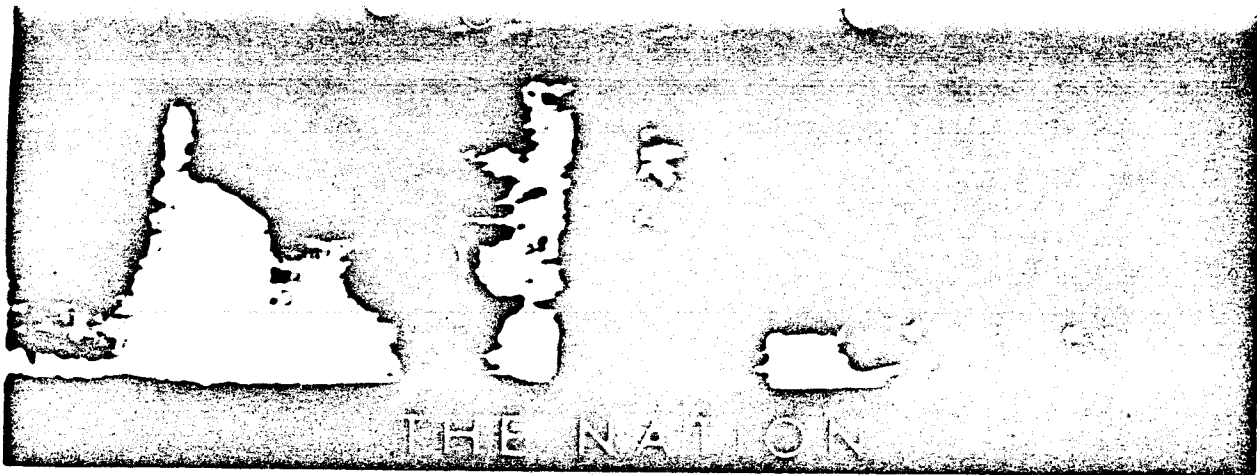
- 0431 716th now at Rebel Drive.
- 0432 Colonel Harris with message re: new troops arriving, will secure all exits encountered.
- 0433 Colonel Connell talks with Col. Harris re: movement of troops.
- 0434 Other MP Battalion has arrived at airport, -notify General for orders.
- 0435 We have on hand 1120 gas grenades.
- 0436 Delay from cars to Lyceum.
- 0437 23rd Infantry now in area in Oxford, north side on Highway 7, at city limits, request instructions.
- 0439 Reported that two soldiers injured by cross ties dropped on them at underpass on Highway 6.
- 0439 Food has not arrived yet on campus. 716th is now at Faculty Row and Highway 6.
- 0520 Called civilian ambulance to be sent to Lyceum.
- 0527 Colonel Connell asks advice on location of tactical command posts, employment of battle groups, and 503 MP Bn.
- 0528 Colonel Williams countermanded Captain's order and directed the bedding to be taken to Fish camp immediately.
- 0535 Marshals Angle and Lind injured, being taken to Memphis.
- 0540 (Christie and Williams out of line of duty, contacting convoy and other duties at airport, back at -- 07:00 *Christie and Williams Patrol west of town camp*)
- 0720 *Patrol check around campus. Report by 1117 ^{arrived} to pick up prisoners.*
- 1030 Base to prison bus to come to Fort Officer's to pick up prisoners.
- 1031 Base to Fish camp - FBI is available at Fish camp for captors.
- 1035 Prison guards do not have extra clothes for all equipment and prisoners. Request cases from Fish camp from Capt. J. Tucker. Stand by.
- 1040 Troops report that campus police have cars. Is this allowed?
- 1040 Troops near laundry have a subject or subjects who were armed and troublesome.
- 1045 Bus given directions on reaching laundry.
- 1046 Is land available for landing at Fish camp. Answer - not certain.
- 1050 Airport requests a subject - answer - ok that he is in land. (2nd 1117)
- 1055 Base to 1117 - we need 1117, about 100 guards.
- 1100 Officer who was to pick up Mr. Cameron -- still in.
- Cameron says to come to Lyceum in car, find out about a prisoner.
- 1101 How many prisoners will we have to feed? About 111.
- 1101 Chamblee - send 120 rations to Lyceum to feed prisoners.
- 1102 When will rations arrive at Lyceum?
- 1102 Arrive shortly, about a few minutes.
- 1102 Base to Lyceum, 10-20 of Rainbolt.
- 10-20 airport " " "
- 10-20 unknown
- 1107 How many men were admitted out today? Answer 33 (actually about 200)
- 1108 Have prison buses left? Answer, not yet, leaving now.
- 1109 Car 204 wants location of laundry.
- 1129 Chamblee - can you contact Madril? Negative
- 1130 Base to 1117 10-20, all right land and rest.
- let us know who is in charge at the airport. We need to know what equipment is available at airport.
- 3 buses, 10 patrol vehicles, 3 planes, How big are the buses? Are still Navy buses. One plane went to Memphis, where is other one? No idea.
- Bellisle took Cameron where he wanted to go.
- 1132 Are they having classes on campus? Yes, its quiet here.
- Chamblee reports that the agitators from St. Petersburg, Fla. are on campus and as reported have arms in car. Is it permitted to search car? Told to call Lyceum.
- 1140 Base to Jones - Number of cars available?
- 1150 Base to Lyceum - can you raise Dolan? Dolan on phone to Washington now.
- 1200 Car 223, Williams and Oboard on route to General's house now.
- 1202 Chamblee in front of Lyceum with 12 prisoners.

- 1207 General landing platoon of troops to Lyman to take over prisoners.
- 1208 Base- Mr Jones, how many cars do you have?
- 1209 US ARMY wants FBI Man, Cd will call one.
- 1220 Jet is bringing in 5 attorneys and 2 secretaries, will land at Oxford instead of MS Memphis as planned.
- 1230 MS notified to send C-47 base to Oxford.
- 1235 Are planes ready to fly prisoners out?
- 1236 What is needed and where will prisoners go?
- 1237 Bureau of prisons will make decision on place of confinement.
- 1239 People from Washington are landed and in convey and ready to depart.
- 1240 Base to Lyman-when will prisoners be ready to depart?
two hours will be ready.
- 1245 Border Patrol aircraft will be used. Fly them to Terrell Texas.
- 1246 Will prisoners be left in Texas? Affirmative.
- 1247 Airport to base-is doctor or surgeon needed on airport?
- 1252 Contact fish camp for permission to keep truck at airport.
- 1254 Disposition of Medical group at airport.

Patrol Inspectors Bob Christenson and J.W. Williams on duty.
(some mistakes in spelling due to fact that much of this typed by flashlight at five o'clock, but times and facts correct.) *W.H. Brown*

Revised by: Spencer H. Lippner
Oct 5-1962

Pen corrections made by SA Lippner



THE NATION

BATTLE NEWS OF THE MISSISSIPPI
The struggle for the college to stay open

THE STATES

Though the Heavens Fall

The constitution does not allow reasons of state to influence our judgments. Good or bad it should be a must not regard political consequences, however formidable they might be. If rebellion was the certain consequence, we are bound to say, Justice that rest censure—Let justice be done through the heavens fall.

—Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of England (Rex v. Maber, 1763)

Beneath the rich golden-tinted sky that October brings to the Deep South a pleasant morning business lingered on the University of Mississippi campus at Oxford. A bell signaled the end of a week's classes and students poured from the stately, white-columned buildings. They no longer had a sea of laughing chattering youngsters, milling about on spacious green lawns. For a moment the scene at the Miss looked like any between-classes moment at any big well-landed educational college in the U.S. on any normal autumn day.

But instead of moving on to the next class, a crowd of students gathered in front of Greiner Hall where a campus organizer named James H. Meredith had just completed a public address class. As Meredith appeared in the doorway the waiting students began booing him. He was a fellow student a former Mississippi man and a fellow human being but these slogans were uttered in a terrible intensity of defiance.

"Smoke, Nigger!" Even if there had been no students jeering him, Meredith would have been a strange figure on that campus. At 29 he was steadily older than his fellow students. His angular nose, neatly combed hair and shaven cheeks contrasted with the campus standard male garb of

white shirt, khaki trousers and washed buttons. And above all other differences he was a Negro, the only one in the entire state of Mississippi who had beaten through the public education system's segregation barrier.

Expected to halt a dozen times by U.S. marshals, he began walking toward the U.S. Government automobile that was waiting to take him back to his dormitory.

His taxi, a student yelled, "I wish I had a tank to take me around campus." The noise intensified, and Meredith quickened his pace. As he reached the car and faced a battery of waiting newspaper photographers, the students broke into loud jeers. Some began to shout, they said. The marshals hurried him into the taxi's seat and the car drove away followed by two U.S. Army weapons carriers loaded with steel helmeted soldiers grasping rifles with bayonets attached.

Crying All the Way. Meredith, a Meredith's central was it had its surprising aspects. Meredith's very presence on that campus was an affirmation that the individual's rights under the Constitution are to be defended against whatever opposition at whatever cost. The state government had tried to keep him out of the university and a frenzied mob had fought a bloody, night-long battle to get him out. But all in vain for his rights to be there was honored up by the might of the national Government. Only in America perhaps could the Government send thousands of troops to enforce the right of an otherwise obscure citizen to attend a particular university.

Meredith's battle to get into Ole Miss was a continuation of a struggle that traces back to when he was 15 years old. As a boy on his father's farm in the Mississippi backlands he had never perceived the gulf that separated whites and Negroes. Not when he was 15, his father

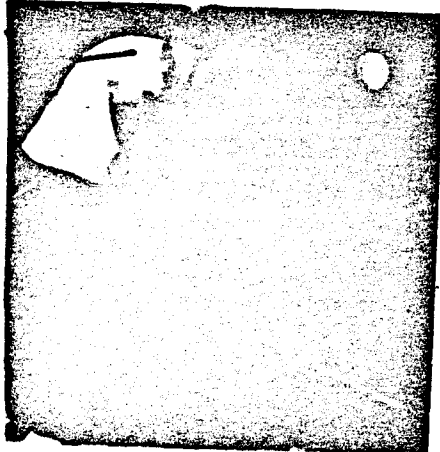
drove the family to Detroit to visit relatives. James and a brother lived with him when the family went back to Mississippi. When the time came for the brothers to go home they went by train. The train wasn't segregated when we left Detroit," Meredith recalls. "But when we got to Memphis the conductor told my brother and me we had to get in another car. I cried all the way home from Memphis and in a way I have never recovered from it."

In January, 1961, after five years in the U.S. Air Force, Meredith went to Memphis applying for admission to the University of Mississippi. The university's trustees tried to keep him out of the school but once the legal battle was lost they were prepared to admit and let Meredith enroll. Then Mississippi's lightning Governor Ross Barnett interfered. Time after time Barnett's overt defiance of the law provoked a cause to rally around, not only for the Miss students but for students all over Mississippi and in other Southern states.

In Texas a word called "sit-in" was coined by Edwin A. Walker, sometime U.S. Army major general, who resigned his commission after being officially admonished for wild night riding. Walker appealed to Americans in every state to march to Barnett's aid. His cry rang out all over the Deep South with a special meaning—for Walker was the man who commanded the U.S. troops that President Eisenhower sent to Little Rock in 1957.

A Hunting Gibe. After several other free attempts to get Meredith registered it became increasingly obvious that it was going to take a very large force to carry out the court's orders. Attorney General Robert Kennedy summoned 100-odd federal marshals and deputy marshals from all over the nation to the U.S. Army base near Memphis, Tenn., to report from Chief President Kennedy's plan to

Time
Oct 12 1961



VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS

Rocks, shotguns and gasoline bombs...

to work drafting two speeches to the nation—one to be delivered if Barnett stepped aside, the other if he persisted in his defiance. The President still hoped to avoid sending military forces into Oxford. At one point during the 1960 campaign he had said in reference to Little Rock: "There is more power in the presidency than to let things drift and then suddenly call out the troops." All during the Ole Miss crisis that gibe at Eisenhower must have haunted John Kennedy. He desperately wanted to be able to avoid any accusations that he had let things drift and then suddenly called out the troops.

The day before his TV speech the President sent Barnett a telegram demanding to know this evening whether the Governor and his officials would cooperate in maintaining law and order. Barnett telephoned the President at 7:30 p.m. and evasively asked for more time to frame his reply. At 10 p.m. he called Attorney General Kennedy and said that he could not agree to the President's demands.

Somberly, the President issued an executive order directing the Secretary of Defense to "take all appropriate steps" to enforce the court orders and calling all Mississippi units of the National Guard into "active military service."

But the following morning Barnett called the White House again. He now seemed to be willing to cooperate. He urged the President to bring Meredith in that day, Sunday; there were, he said, indications that segregationist gangs were planning to converge on Oxford on Monday. As White House officials tell it, Barnett promised that if U.S. marshals escorted Meredith onto the campus on Sunday the state police would help maintain order. Accepting these assurances the White House decided to put Meredith onto the campus that afternoon even before the President delivered his speech.

Through the West Gate. Late that afternoon the first wave of C-47 transports airlifting marshals from Memphis set down at the Oxford airport. Wearing white helmets and orange riot vests stuffed with tear-gas canisters, 167 marshals loaded into waiting Army trucks and chugged out to the campus half a mile away. At 5 p.m.—it was then 7 p.m. in Washington—marshals surrounded the Lyceum, the old red brick administration building where Meredith was to register.

Shortly afterward Meredith arrived from Memphis aboard a twin-engine U.S. border patrol plane, climbed into a border patrol automobile, and rode to the campus, escorted by a caravan of marshals with black stubby tear gas guns in their hands. The cavalcade swept onto the campus through the little-used West Gate and deposited Meredith at Baxter Hall with a guard of 24 marshals.

The time neared for the President to go on TV—7:30 p.m. E.D.T.—but he sent word to the networks that he was going to postpone the speech until 10 p.m. He wanted to wait and see whether

Barnett was going to keep his promises. When the President finally did go on camera, he was unsure about what was happening in Mississippi and his uncertainty showed in his speech. But even if Kennedy had been at his most eloquent it was too late to do any good. In a note of self-congratulation he told his audience that "thus far" the Government had not used military force. But down in Mississippi a long night's violence had already erupted.

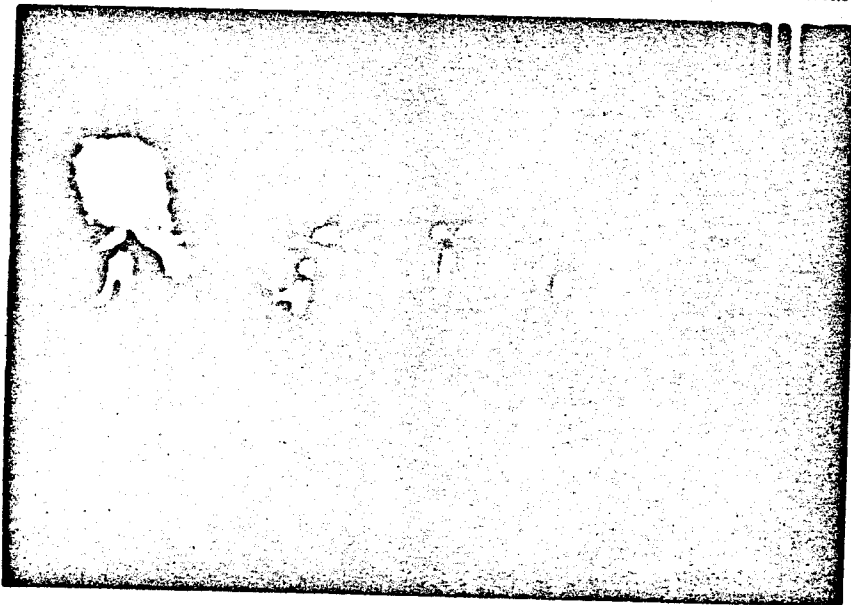
A Length of Pipe. The crowd in front of the Lyceum had grown bigger and uglier. First it turned on newsmen in a face-punching, camera-smashing frenzy. Then up rolled the 50-man local National Guard unit. It was Troop E of the Second Reconnaissance Squadron of the 105th Armored Cavalry Division, under the command of Captain Murry C. Faulkner, nephew of Oxford's late Novelist William Faulkner.

Enraged by the sight of Mississippi men arriving to aid the federal marshals, a man tried to set fire to a truck with a gasoline-soaked rag. Eggs came flying toward the marshals, then rocks. Out of the gathering darkness hurtled a length of metal pipe. It struck a marshal on the side of the helmet, stunning him. That was enough. Let 'em have it, yelled Chief Marshal James McShane. Gas! Tear gas guns went off with metallic whoomp, filling the air with blinding mist. The crowd screamed and retreated. But the battle had only begun.

The planners of the federal operation had deliberately concentrated the main force of marshals at the Lyceum to divert any violence from Meredith, who was actually doing fitfully in a cot in Baxter Hall. The stratagem worked. Although the mob screaming, smashing and burning surged all over the campus during the long night, the central and decisive contest was the siege of the Lyceum. The attackers used a deadly arsenal—stones, clubs, iron bars, bricks, from construction sites, jagged hunks of concrete from smashed-up campus benches, gasoline bombs made of Coca-Cola bottles and paper wicks, shotguns, pistols and rifles.

The defending marshals used only tear gas. Many of them had concealed pistols or riot guns, but Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, No. 2 man in the Justice Department and the man in command inside the Lyceum, ordered the marshals not to shoot so long as tear gas held the attackers off. Only once did the marshals fire bullets. When a group of students drove the campus fire truck up close and hosed a stream of water at the Lyceum, a band of marshals charged the truck and fired pistol bullets into the hose.

Around 11 p.m. the attackers brought up a bulldozer, attempted to batter their way into the Lyceum. On the first try it struck a tree and stalled. When it charged again, Marshal Albert Taylor of Ocala, Fla., led a counterattack and a well-placed canister of tear gas forced the bulldozer's crew to abandon the machine. Fighting valiantly beside the marshals all the while was Captain Faulkner's Troop



PHALANX OF U.S. MARSHALS

...and the blinding mist of tear gas

...dressed in uniform...
 ...struck his arm.
Texas Vigil. Throughout the night the
 defenders in the Lyceum remained in con-
 tinuous telephone contact with Washing-
 ton, where the President, by broadcast and
 a cluster of radio kept a tense vigil.
 Forward midnight Katzenbach warned
 Washington that the defenders could not
 hold out much longer. But effective mili-
 tary help at last was on the way. At the
 Memphis Naval Air Station Able Com-
 pany of the 503rd Military Police Bat-
 talion boarded Oxford-bound helicopters
 and other MP detachments left the base
 by truck. At 2 a.m. Able Company flew
 onto the campus in airlifted Jeeps. On
 the way to the Lyceum attackers hurled
 handbombs with rocks and gasoline
 bombs and then arrived with warlike
 vehicles and smashed windows. The
 MPs lined up in front of the Lyceum
 fusiliers pointed skyward. The fusiliers
 pushed toward them hurling gasoline
 bombs then fell back. Up ahead in the
 eerie light of a burning automobile a band
 of attackers went into a sort of war
 dance, emitting hysterical rebel yells.
 Slowly, silently the MPs started pushing
 forward.

During the next few hours additional
 military units poured into Oxford in a
 swelling tide that by early morning had
 engulfed the campus and the town. Short-
 ly before 8 a.m. Marshal McShane and
 two other men accompanied Meredith
 in a car to the battered Lyceum to regis-
 ter. They met with no resistance. Mer-
 edith listed his academic goal as a degree in
 political science (claimed credits from es-
 tablished courses) that would enable him to
 get a degree in a year and a half.
 The campus was a nightmarish cham-
 ber strewn with wrecked vehicles, hunks



With speed in Lyceum
 The necessary force for a rout.

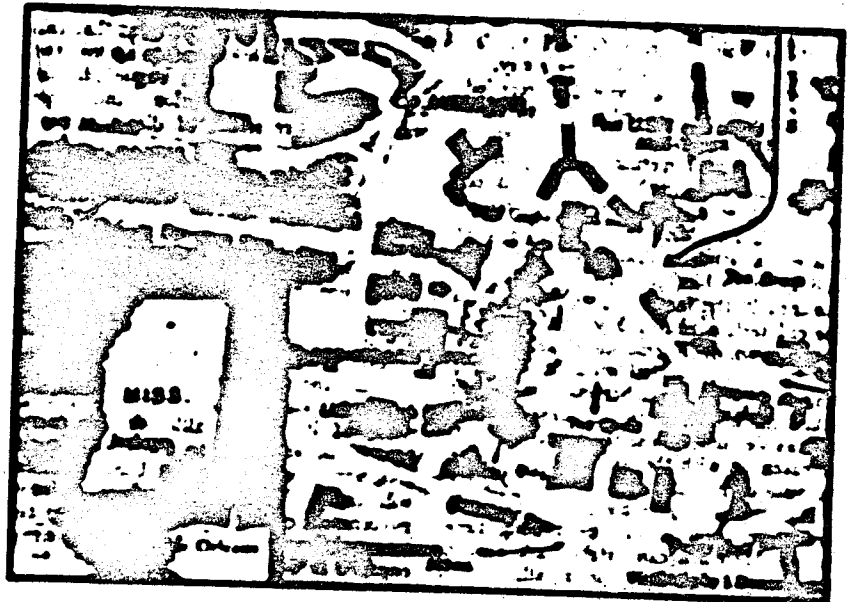
of concrete counter-attack canisters,
 and the green clumps of thousands of
 smashed Coke bottles. Oxford and its
 environs swarmed with soldiers—some
 6,000 of them more than the combined
 urban population of town and univer-
 sity. As if making up for calling out
 troops hastily the Administration had
 really called out far more than could
 possibly have been needed.

Death in the Dark. Two men had been
 killed both of them non-combatants.
 One was Paul Goshard, a French newspaper-
 man representing Agence France Presse
 who was shot in the back while covering the
 battle. An Oxford workman named Ray
 Hunter was shot in the forehead while
 merely watching it. A total of 150 mar-
 shals, all of all those sent to Oxford
 suffered injuries or wounds, along with

some 30 soldiers and National Guardsmen.
 Most of the soldiers operating in
 darkness as members of a mob engaged
 not only injury but arrest. Marshals and
 MPs took about 100 prisoners but most
 of them were soon released for lack of
 solid evidence. Of those prisoners only
 24 were Ole Miss students, an they were
 or so were students from other Mississippi
 colleges and from southern states at Mem-
 phis College. The rest pretty much were
 some were intruders who had nothing to
 do with any university. A host of them
 including men from Georgia, Alabama,
 Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas as well as
 Mississippi were straggled in charge of
 insurrection, sedition, conspiracy and
 other serious offenses.

The only prisoner with a claim to fame
 was Edwin A. Walker. He had arrived in
 Mississippi the day before the battle pre-
 claiming that the court orders on Mer-
 edith were part of the conspiracy of the
 southern bloc. And three conspirators of
 the Supreme Court in the night of the
 battle he was admitted to see men and a
 certain minister to be looking further a
 sort of informal agreement just before
 noon and then somewhat around noon to
 him and ask the military command. The
 man who put down to him reported that
 there was a wild closed work in his eyes.
 Late that morning soldiers at a march
 arrested Walker as he was attempting to
 leave town in a car. He was arraigned on
 charges of insurrection and sedition in
 quarters and sent to the U.S. prison and
 medical center in Springfield, Mo. for
 observation. At week's end he was re-
 leased on \$10,000 bond.

The Other Lesson. Even before the
 battle was over recommendations began piling
 out. Governor Barnett put the blame
 for the violence on inexperienced state
 law enforcement. U.S. marshals who he
 a staff. (Associated Press wires) U.S. marshals
 who missed the day in the battle.



and started firing tear gas unnecessarily. But the mob had inflicted injuries on eight marshals before the first tear gas gun was fired. The Kennedy Administration blamed Barnett, claiming that he failed to keep his promise to help maintain order. The state cops made no effort to disperse the gathering mob and soon after the serious violence started they withdrew from the campus. Lieutenant Governor Paul Johnson later explained lamely that the police had to withdraw when the marshals started shooting tear gas guns because the World War I type police gas masks could not filter out tear gas.

Barnett was undoubtedly to blame both for failing to help preserve order and for bringing on the crisis in the first place. So was the Ole Miss faculty whose members timidly failed to make any seri-

ous effort to quiet down the students. And so was the Kennedy Administration. President Kennedy could have learned one lesson from Eisenhower's performance in the Little Rock crisis: if forced to intervene then intervene with sufficient force. That is what Ike did and there was no death toll in Little Rock nor any serious casualties. From the time of Meredith's first attempt to register under federal court orders, he was a sort of U.S. Government ward, accompanied by federal officials and transported in federal planes and cars. But not until hours after the attackers besieged the marshals in the Lyceum did Kennedy commit enough force to do the job. Even after Barnett personally blocked Meredith twice the Administration tried a third time with the same demonstrably inadequate two-

man effort to put Meredith on the campus. Before the TV speech he enraged Mississippi who looked upon the move as a kind of federal treachery. **Signs of Thaw.** But despite all the mistakes, all the knavery, the hate and violence, Meredith was enrolled at Ole Miss. Justice was done. And soon afterward a sort of semi-normalcy began gradually returning to the campus and the town. At midweek the Pentagon began withdrawing troop units. Army Secretary Cyrus R. Vance issued an order sending home 5,000 of the 11,000 Mississippi National Guardsmen who had so recently been called into federal service. Voices of common sense and moderation began speaking up in Mississippi. The Ole Miss student body had been sobered to the extent that it put up surprisingly little protest when the Defense Department



MEREDITH REGISTERING.
Ahe drew a punch in the face

to forestall further violence, ordered the weekend homecoming game (Ole Miss vs. Houston) shifted from Oxford to the stadium in Jackson, 170 miles away. As the climate of violence receded, Meredith's campus guard shrank to three or even two marshals, without helmets or visible weapons, hovering discreetly in the background. Meredith even saw direct signs of thaw. As he climbed the steps of a classroom building on his third day of classes, a student seated on the steps said hello to him (the student later got punched in the face for his courtesy). In the cafeteria next day a student from his home town of Kosciusko came over to his table and chatted with him briefly. And in a political science class a student asked the instructor to tell Meredith that he was welcome to use the student

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"I SAW IT HAPPEN— IN OXFORD"



Two members of the staff of "U S. News & World Report"—newsman Sterling Slappay and photographer Marion S. Trikosko—were on the campus of the University of Mississippi when it exploded in 15 hours of bloody rioting. They were there from the minute the U S marshals arrived until after Negro James H. Meredith had been enrolled. Mr Slappay wrote this eyewitness account of the night of violence, and Mr Trikosko took the pictures on this and following pages.

OXFORD, Miss

It really started at 3:30 as a fever but soon became a riot. Although nobody realized it at the time, the riot was just a prelude and watched at home continuing to last.

It was just at 3:30 when the first of many trucks and marshals landed on an airstrip. This airstrip was used for starting police into military trucks that were waiting to take them to the airport.

Those of us who knew the marshals said they were sure that they were headed for a base camp set up for them in Hills Springs National Forest, 25 miles away.

But as their cavalcade moved to the State College, they skirted the edge of the University of Mississippi. The air was thick with smoke and the night air was filled with the sound of gunfire.

The marshals leaped from their trucks and formed a shoulder-to-shoulder barricade across the entrance to the main area in the middle of the campus.

● The mulling throng on the campus seemed to wait for 11 hours was at hand—the moment when Negro James H. Meredith would arrive to enter the all-white University of Mississippi. The marshals were greeted by a mob.

At last, Meredith arrived at the Oxford airport at 5:30 p.m. brought in town by a U.S. helicopter. Many of the students didn't know that.

Hundreds of them were standing in a line parked in front of the Lyceum, shouting and waving at the marshals when a U.S. Government car slipped into the campus. A federal official at the wheel and Meredith as its passenger. He was taken to Baxter Hall, a dormitory.

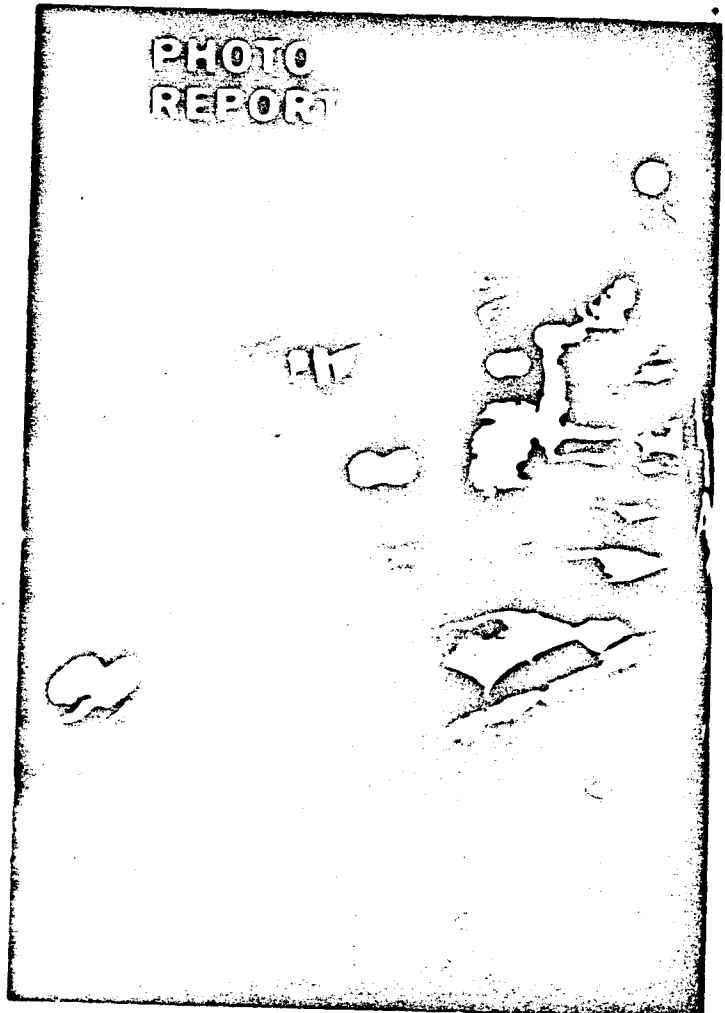
Hours later the car that brought him to school was surrounded by mobs.

● The afternoon crowd was made up almost entirely of students and young people. They outnumbered the marshals at least 15 to 1, but things weren't too bad. There were no shouts of violence. Mostly, it was noise.

The marshals looked all business. They wore helmets and yellow vests with "U.S. MARSHALS" stenciled on them. They carried tear-gas guns, side arms and police bats.

Inside the Lyceum, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Assistant United States Attorney General, set up what amounted to a Government command post. He opened a telephone line to

(continued on page 64)



OUT OF THE NIGHT a convey of peeps and turbs arrives in Oxford with the advance units of 16,000 federal troops

● Gradually, as the hours passed, the crowd began to grow heavier. People spat at the marshals. They flipped lighted cigarettes atop the canvas covers of the big convoy trucks. Somebody tossed a burning newspaper onto one of the trucks, but it was quickly snuffed out. Somebody else grabbed a fire extinguisher and squirted it in the face of a Negro truck driver.

About this time, a television cameraman from Dallas, Gordon Yoder, began trying to get through the crowd to his car, where his wife was waiting for him. He was headed off, slapped and punched. Every imaginable vile taunt was hurled at his wife. His car was wrecked and his camera smashed.

Only when it became obvious that his very life was in danger did State troopers move in and rescue him and Mrs. Yoder from the milling, shouting throng.

● This was the mood when President Kennedy's voice started coming over the radio at 8 p.m. Oxford time. The President was calling for order and calm. But as he spoke, the campus exploded in violence.

A length of heavy pipe came hurtling through the air. It struck a marshal's helmeted head. As though on signal, there erupted a rain of rocks, bricks, bottles, anything that could be thrown. The calm turned to chaos.

The marshals stood their ground. Somebody ordered us newsmen to get out of the line of fire, and the marshals opened up with the tear gas, the first round of a barrage that was to go on repeatedly for hours.

● This odd thing happened:

Shortly after the President started speaking, the State troopers who had accompanied the marshals drove off the campus. I saw 43 cars in one convoy, bumper to bumper, on their way out. They came back later, then left again. Finally about 50 returned, four hours later. But there were practically no State troopers around at the peak of the violence.

● I saw a tear gas canister sailing through the air, headed straight for me. I tried to get away from it, but it hit my heel and the impact sent me sprawling into the nearby shrubbery.

As I fell, I saw another canister of gas strike a girl full in the face.

By now, the mob was getting completely out of hand. You could hear the crunch of automobiles being wrecked.

Somebody commandeered an automobile and sent it driverless, roaring full throttle toward the line of marshals. It swerved to the side and crashed into a tree.

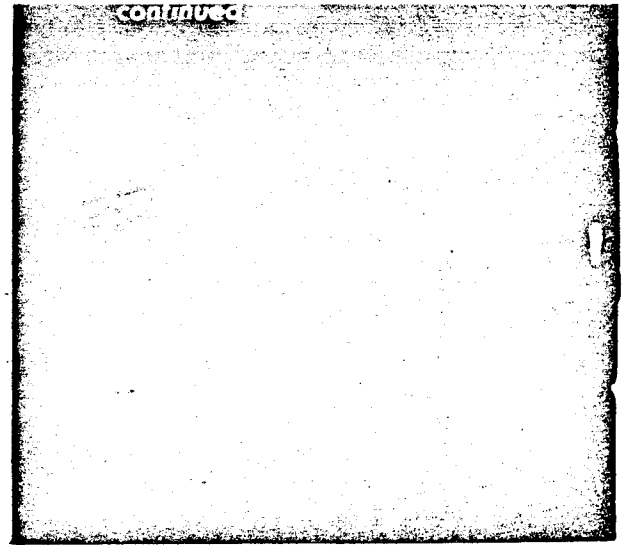
Out of the night, a bulldozer came grinding across the campus toward the marshals. Somebody lobbed a tear gas bomb onto the seat, and the driver jumped off. The bulldozer stalled short of its target.

A fire truck was seized by the rioters. Its hose was stripped away and used to shoot water at the marshals. Then some rioters drove the truck at the marshals, apparently intending to ram them. But the truck stalled.

● Our photographer, Marion Trikosko, was caught in the billowing clouds of tear gas. He and a group with him took refuge in a nearby chemistry building.

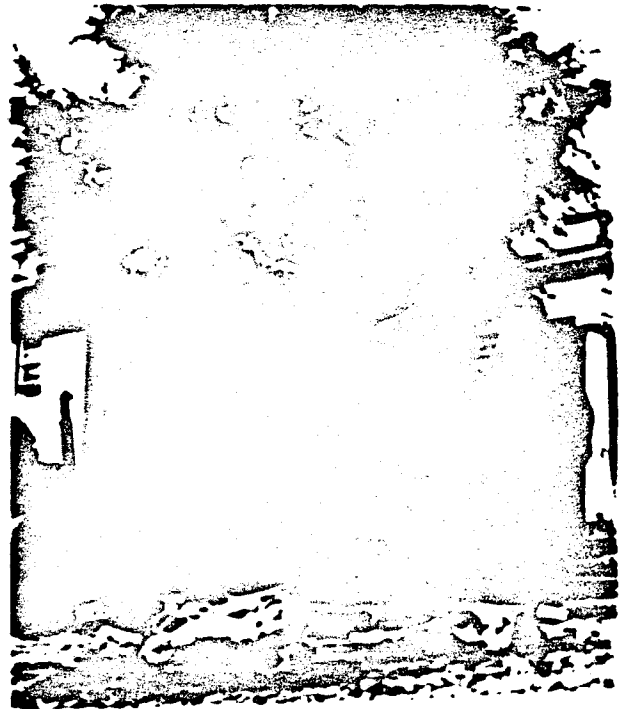
They got into a women's lounge and doused themselves with wet towels, but the gas, apparently fired into the corri-

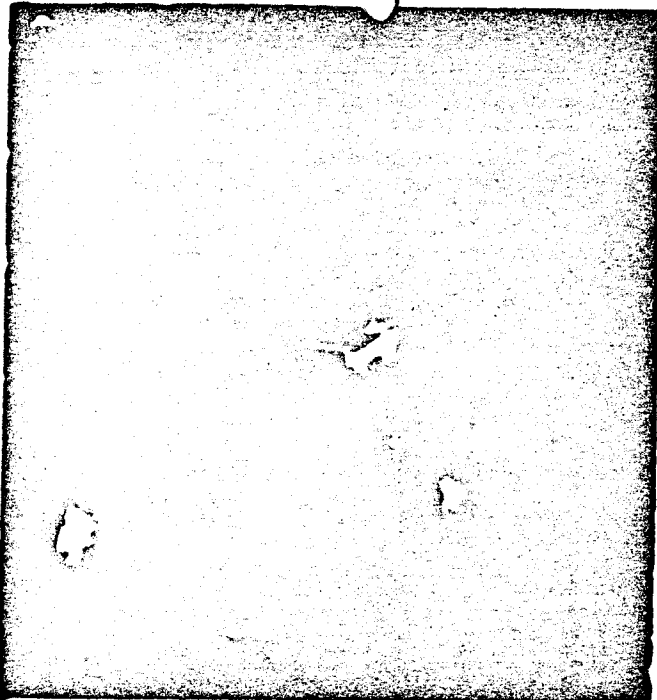
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A BARRAGE OF TEAR GAS:

LITTER OF CAMPUS BATTLE:





Protesters on campus of University of Mississippi are checked temporarily by choking clouds of tear gas fired by besieged U.S. marshals. Wind blew gas bars toward defenders, permitting mob to keep up the assault that left two people dead.

Logged pieces of concrete bricks and bones hurled by the rioters later "Old Miss" campus on morning after violence. Lecture, university building used by marshals as a command post, is in background. Tear gas still lingers in the air.



the report in the law. They went into the bathroom where they clustered in a chamber, taking as much time as an opportunity to get out their old black hair.

By this time the mob was swarming in from all sides. Frank, the best his plant equipment, was 500 feet away. He was not in the campus.

The marshals had had back with them at day all night. A few after a day was fired into the crowd of students. The wind blew the gas bars in the marshals. There were gas masks. But the students with the wind blowing away from them were able to keep up their assault. The boys were wearing leathered in marshals by the gas.

Somebody started firing back. Mississippians blame the marshals but the Government says they didn't do it. When the riot was over, people were not able to see people in a crowd with their hands wiping through their shirts. When the riot was over, the riot was over.

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Three minutes went by. The riot was over. Mississippians blame the marshals but the Government says they didn't do it. When the riot was over, people were not able to see people in a crowd with their hands wiping through their shirts. When the riot was over, the riot was over.

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Tear gas and smoke from the burning buildings filled the campus. The bricks gave the whole scene an eerie look. Through the acid smoke you could see 20 or 25 students. All of them were wrecked, some of them burning. Continued in a copy later story about the scene.

The wrecked buildings were being repaired against

the base of a tree. The fire truck stood off to one side, ~~aligned~~. The whole campus was a litter of ~~wreck~~ of spent tear gas canisters, odd bits of clothing, broken bottles and bricks, the garbage of violence.

Through the hours there was the constant hearing, the sullen, angry babble of a mob.

● Over the hubbub there suddenly came the thrum of helicopters. In the darkness, an attempt apparently was being made to land troops on a baseball field, about 1,000 yards from the center of the riot.

It was dark as pitch, so that was. You could hear the copters coming lower and lower, obviously groping for a place to land. But it never happened. The motors speeded up, and their roar grew fainter as the helicopters flew away, apparently headed back to Memphis whence they had come.

It was just about midnight when the first military troops arrived on the scene to try to protect the marshals.

Ironically, this was a detachment of 60 armored cavalrymen of the Mississippi National Guard, which had been put into federal service earlier by President Kennedy.

The Guardsmen came from their armory, which is only a mile from the university gate. They were under the command of a nephew of the late William Faulkner. Many have lived here in Oxford all their lives. Not too many years ago several of them were students at the university.

They took up positions with the embattled marshals, tipped their rifles with bayonets and faced the mob. But the rioting continued to swirl about the campus. The presence of Mississippians in uniform did not halt the rain of rocks and bricks that continued to fall the air.

● The next National Guard contingent reached the campus around 2:40 a.m. They halted in honor, so later troops of the Regular Army moved in.

Through the darkness, they marched onto the campus four abreast, wheeled about the main knot of rioters and took up positions near the marshals.

There was a sharp command. The troops went into action. Mortars began lobbing tear gas shells into the center of the mob as the troops advanced.

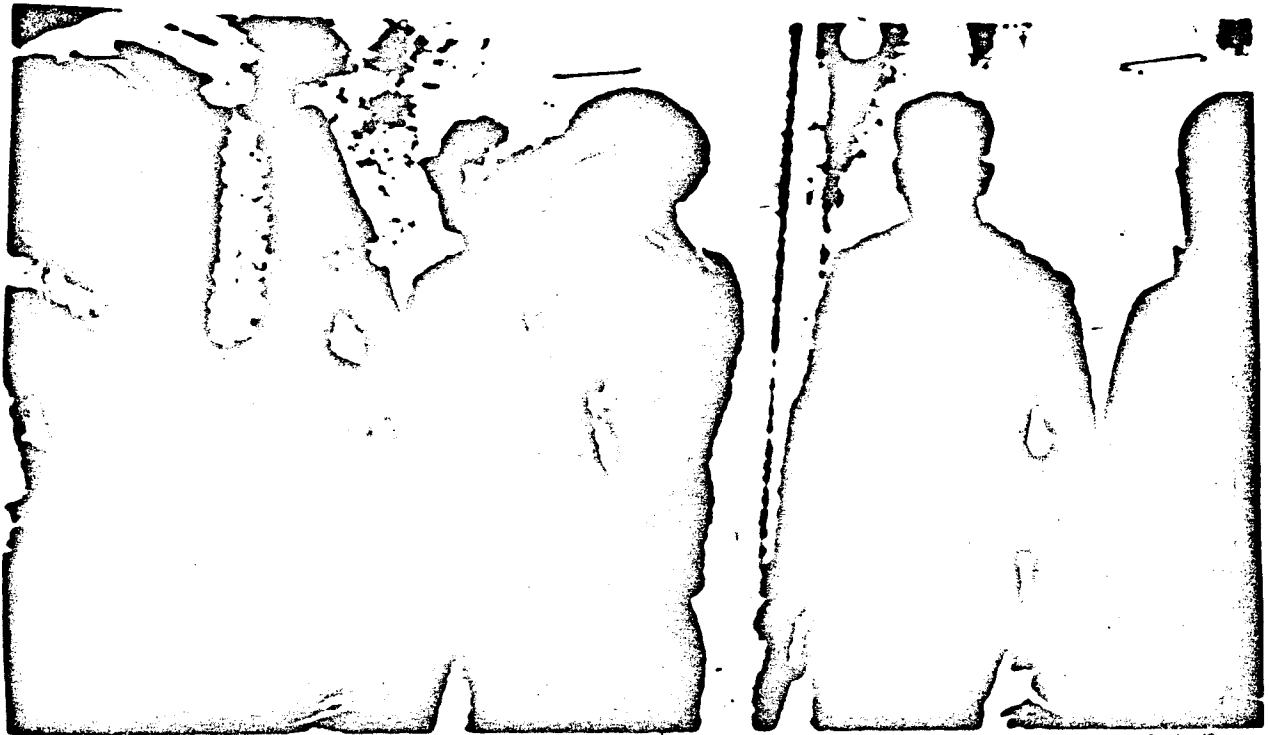
This broke the back of the riot. It started to disintegrate. Some of the rioters fled from the campus and surged into downtown Oxford, smashing street lights and peppering automobiles with bricks and bottles. Dozens of them were captured by infantrymen and MPs, who hurried them off to a detention center that had been set up in the Lyceum.

● Troops continued to arrive during the early-morning hours. By dawn, the campus was quiet. It looked like an abandoned battle-field.

Inside the Lyceum, walls were splattered with blood and stained bandages littered the corridors. Stacked in one corner was a nondescript arsenal, the weapons confiscated from captured rioters. It included more than 40 shotguns, as well as rifles, ammunition, daggers, switchblade knives and hunting knives, blackjacks and lengths of heavy pipe.

● Throughout the wild night, Louis Marshall remained



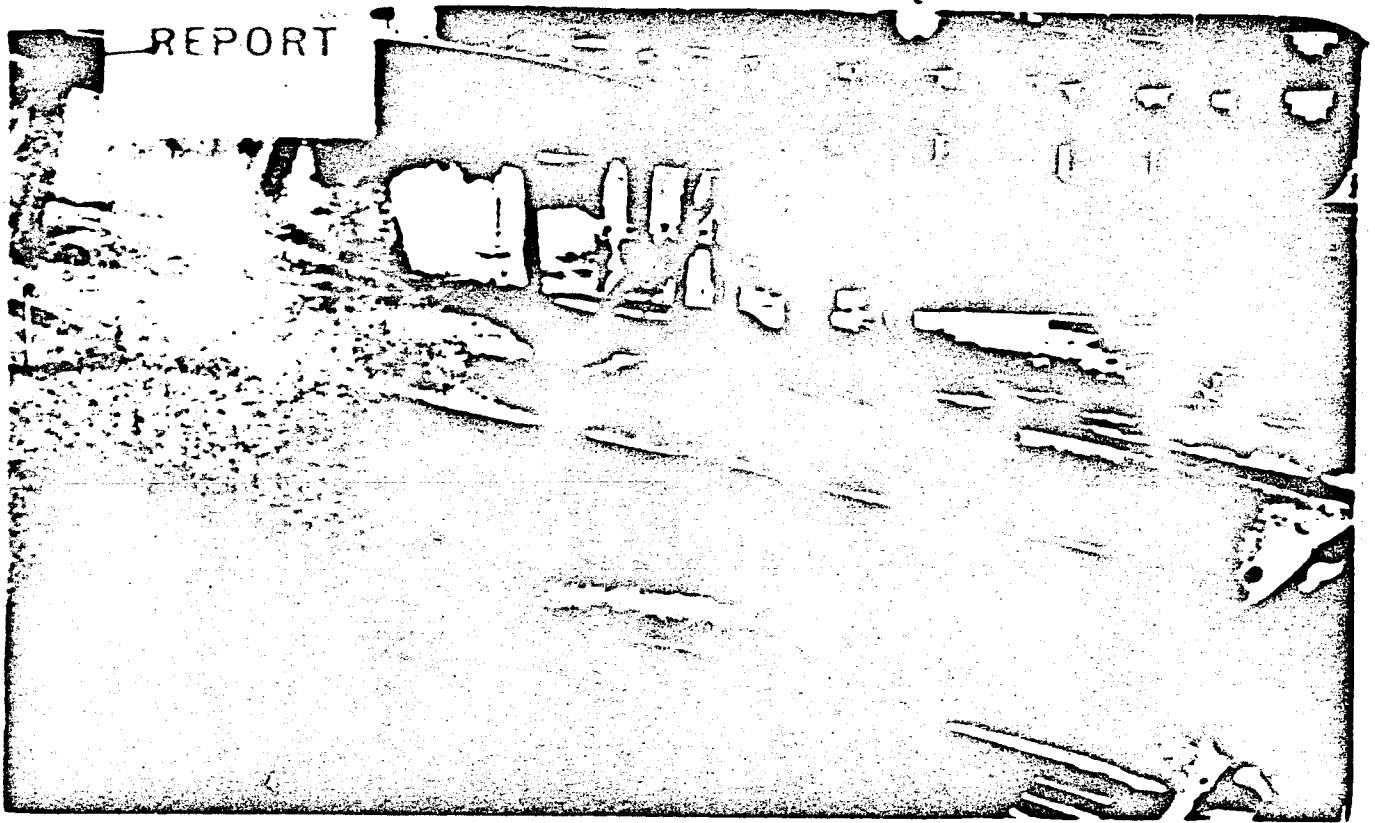


HANDS ON HEADS. Two students are escorted out of a university building by U. S. marshals. During tonight's riot the flames, missiles were hurled from some dormitory windows, and epithets and rebel yells were directed at the beleaguere Government men.

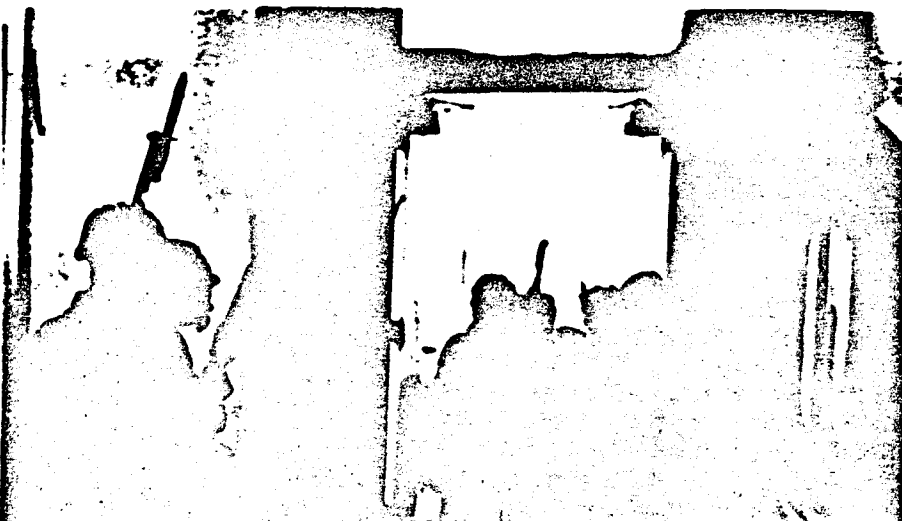
TARGET OF JEERS. James H. Meredith, 29 year old Negro, is heckled and booed by white Mississippi students as he heads toward first day of classes under protection of marshals later. Mr. Meredith said a few students greeted him "courteously."



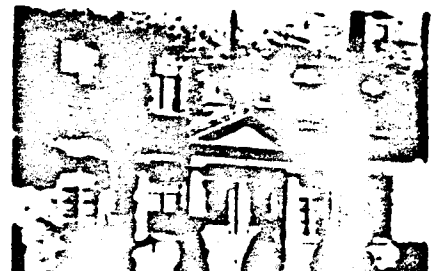
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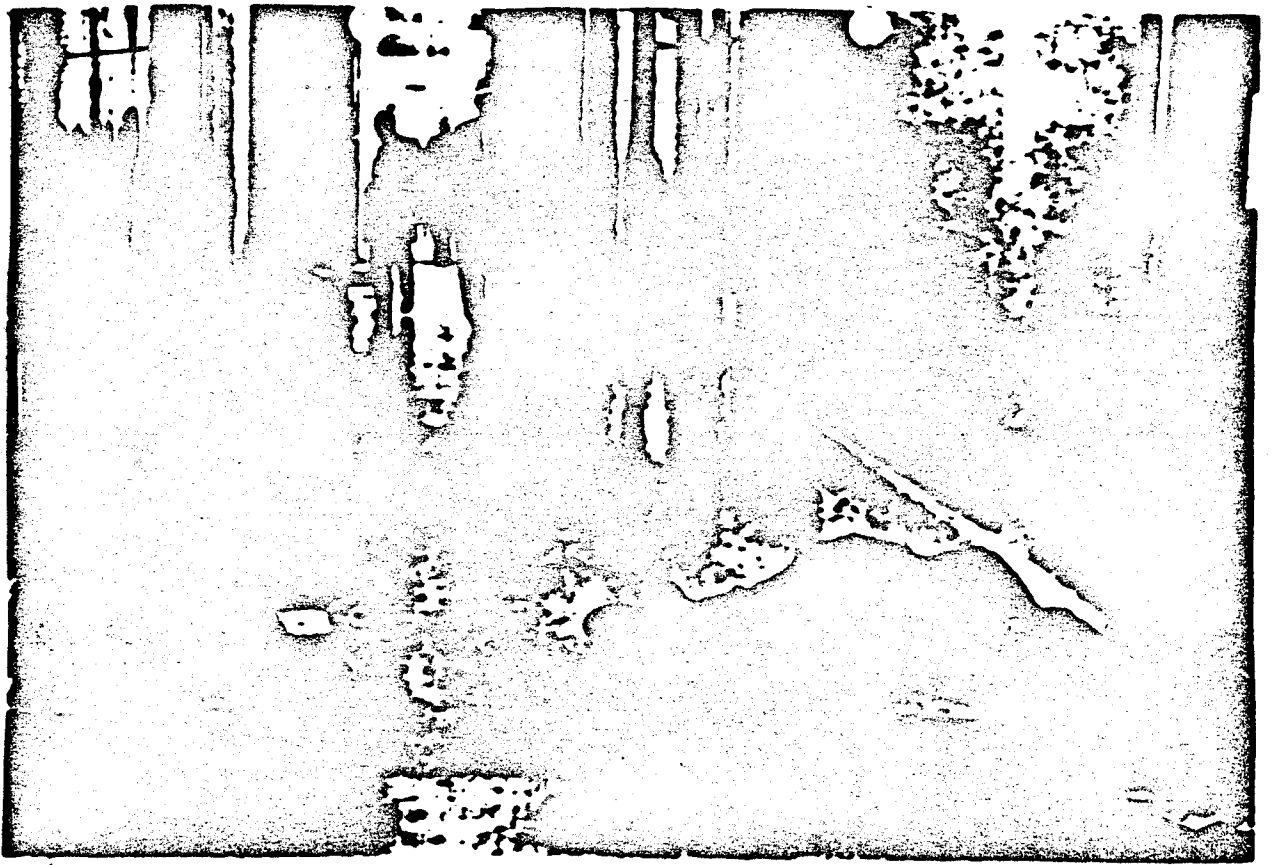


BURNING CAR testifies to violence of nightlong uprising. A fire engine that came to rescue of autos set on fire by rioters was wrecked by hoodlums. Building under construction in background was source of bricks and concrete thrown at marchers.



BAYONETS FIXED U.S. Army troops. examine passes at a checkpoint on campus. A fully armed patrol, below, marches in front of Baxter Hall, where Negro student James H. Meredith was kept in seclusion at night during his first week at formerly all-white University of Mississippi.





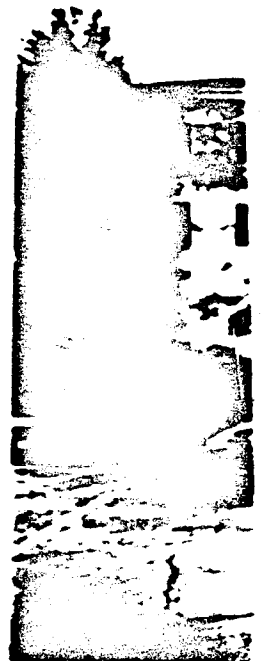
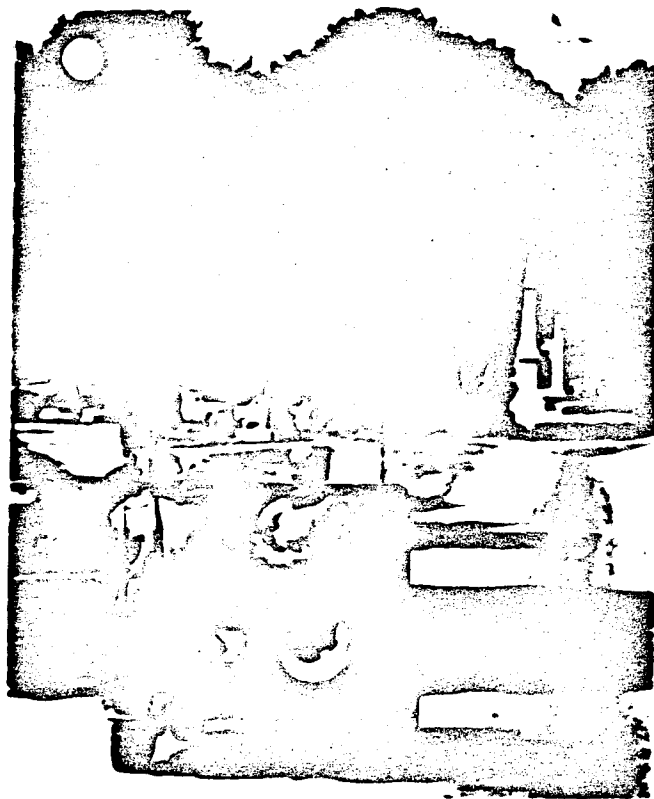
EXHAUSTED U S marshals rest on floor of command post at the Lytle after a night of battle. Wounded were brought here for first aid treatment, and at dawn floors were smeared with blood. One of the marshals was shot in throat, seriously wounded.

NIGHT PATROL stops car at a roadblock to search for weapons. Guns, knives, other weapons were discovered on some persons.



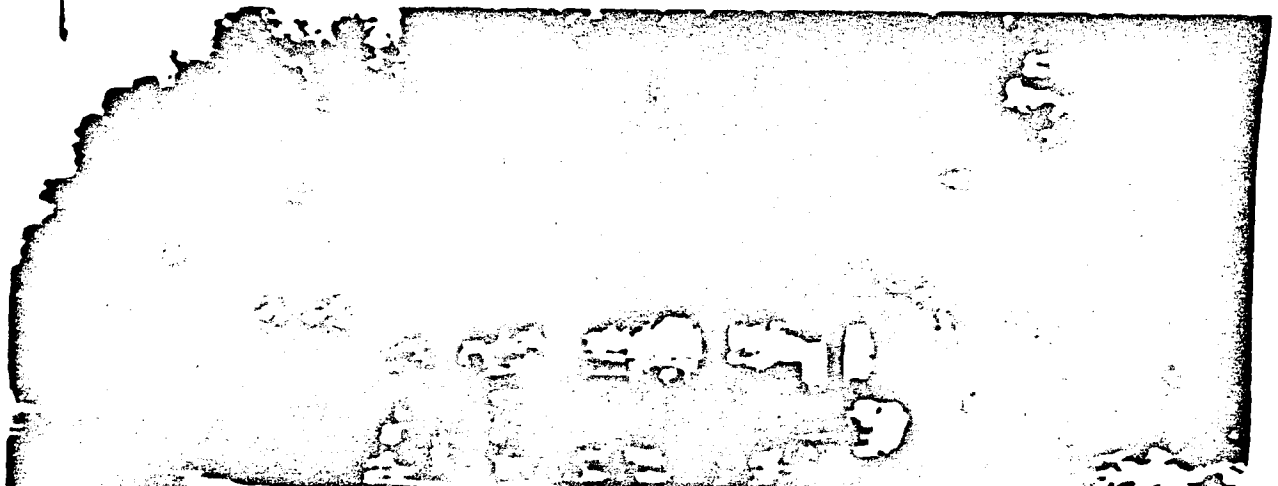
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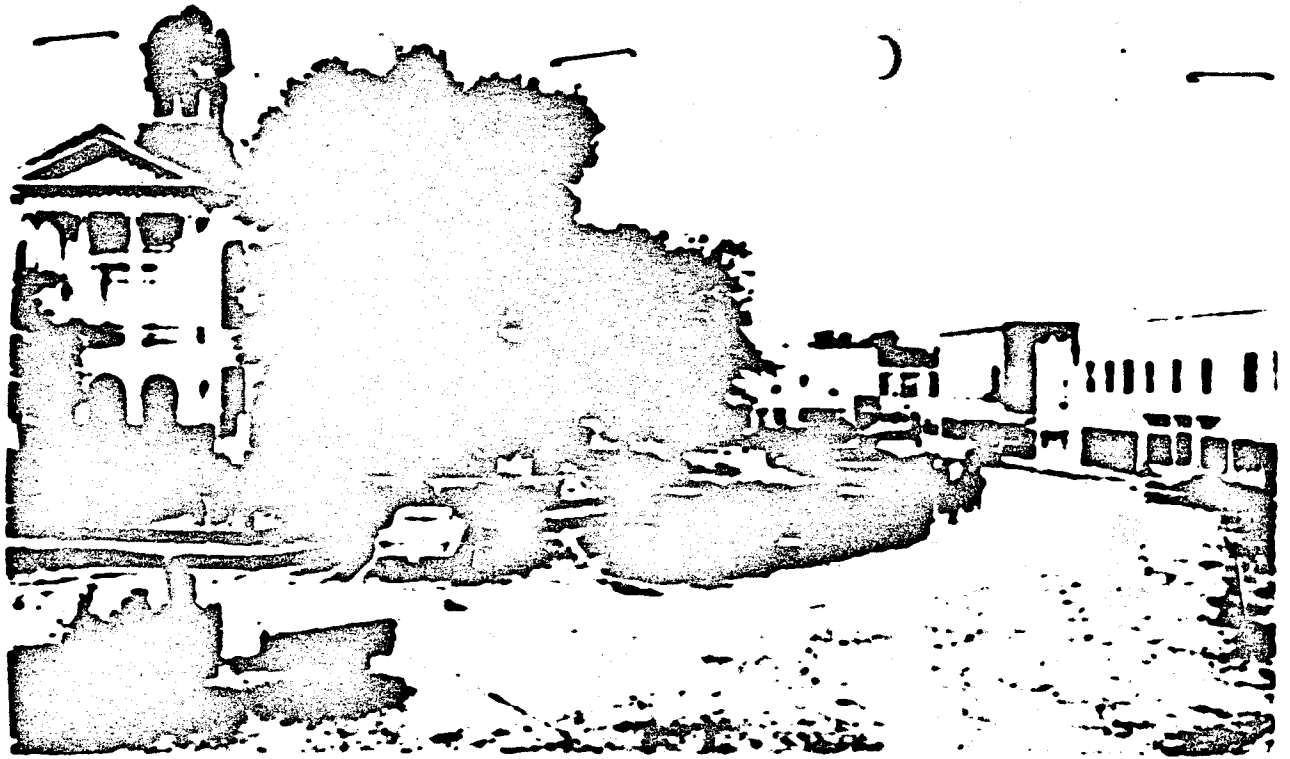
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SOLDIERS IN JEEP patrol beautiful campus of University of Mississippi on the lookout for troublemakers. Two days after the rioting, tension eased and some troops started pulling out.

BIVOUAC AREA at Sardis Dam, outside of Oxford, is a scene of martial activity. Federal troops brought their own housekeeping units with them and were prepared for a long stay, if necessary.





COURTHOUSE SQUARE in Oxford, England, is used by housing ministry units. A previous courthouse and other buildings destroyed when Union soldiers burned the market during Civil War 98 years ago. Square a haven for idlers and has been magnified trees.



PHOTO REPORT

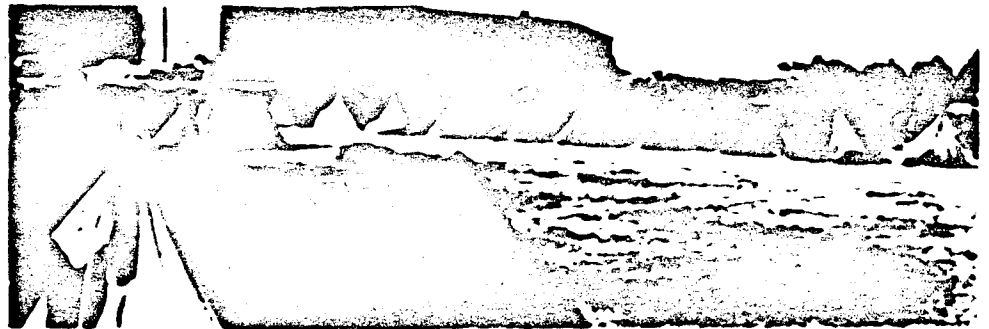
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Pattern of James Meredith's university life emerged on his fourth day as student. Protected by U.S. marshals and troops, he traveled between dormitory and classrooms. After one class, he was threatened.

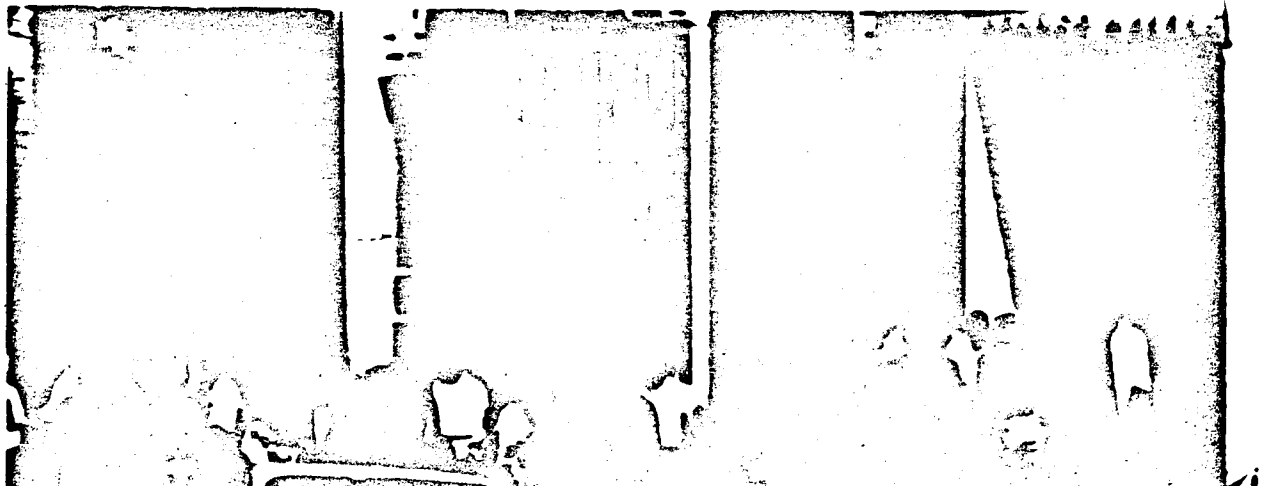


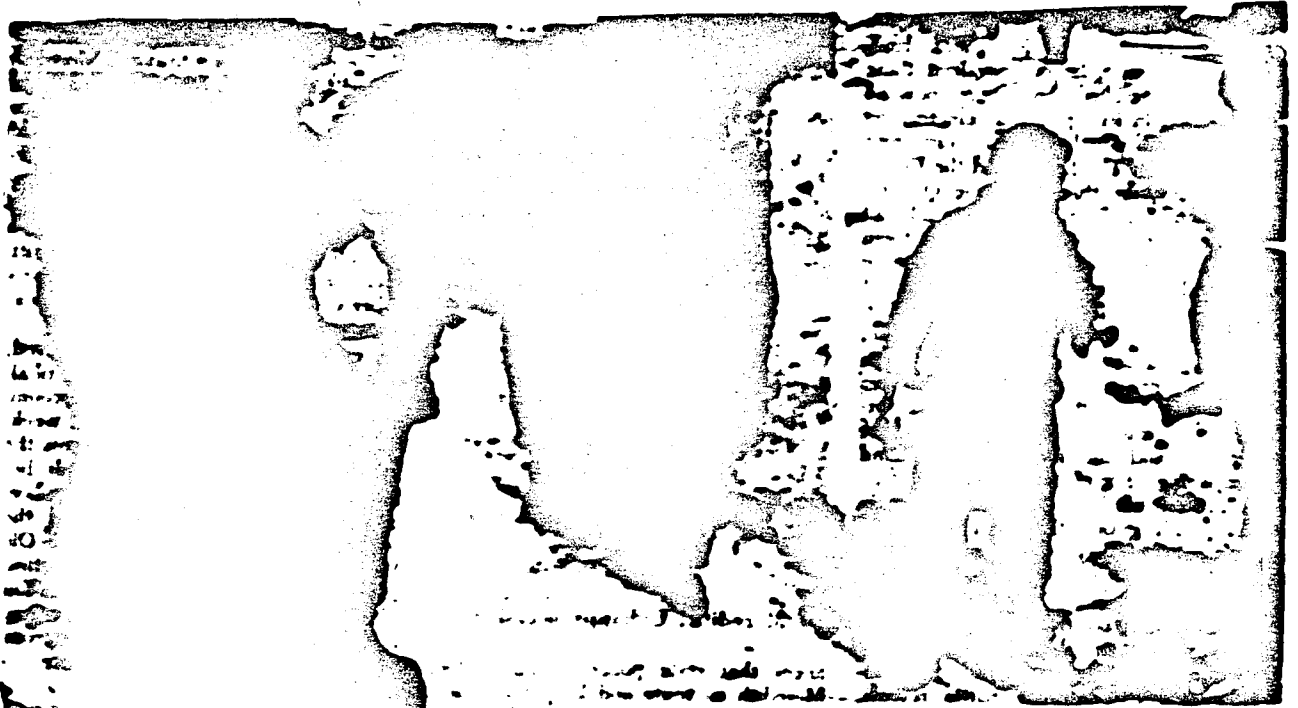
NEGRO STUDENT precedes marshals as he leaves dormitory to begin day's class.

PUP TENTS are temporary homes for troops guarding university's one Negro student. Tents were erected on practice football field.



CALM RESTORED on campus while students watch silently as Mr. Meredith leaving marshal's car enters classroom building.





MISSISSIPPI

The Sound and the Fury

In the fall of 1862, Gen. U.S. Grant had driven deep into Mississippi. By December, Grant's Federal troops had reached the young and prosperous town of Oxford. They billeted on the fourteen-year-old campus of the University of Mississippi—then almost deserted by the exodus of students to the Confederate Army. Grant's troops arrived in Oxford until Christmas Day, their boots polished in the town square, and their wounded lay—as the Confederate evacuation from the battle of Shiloh had less before them—in the university's Lyceum building.

Almost exactly 100 years after Grant's invasion, as a mellow Mississippi autumn dusted the fields with the glow of goldenrod last week, the tramp of Federal boots was heard once more in the streets of the tiny college town.

It was an almost unbelievable turnback of history—an American town occupied by American troops in the name

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

tion. And on the rolling Ole Miss campus, the October green lawns bore the blackened scars of tear gas bombs, and blood once again stained the floors of the Lyceum.

"This was William Faulkner's land. Puffing his pipe, he once walked these streets and strolled this square, now he lies buried in its Episcopal cemetery on the outskirts of the town. Thirty-four years ago in 'The Sound and the Fury,' Faulkner spoke through young Quentin Compson: 'The best way to take all people, black or white, is to take them for what they think they are, then leave them alone.' But Mississippi had not heeded the advice of its native novelist. A 24-year-old Negro Air Force veteran, under Federal court order, had broken the color line at Ole Miss, and for two agonizing days the wind in the Oxford sky was the howl 'Give us the nigger' and the fury was the blind rampaging of a mob.

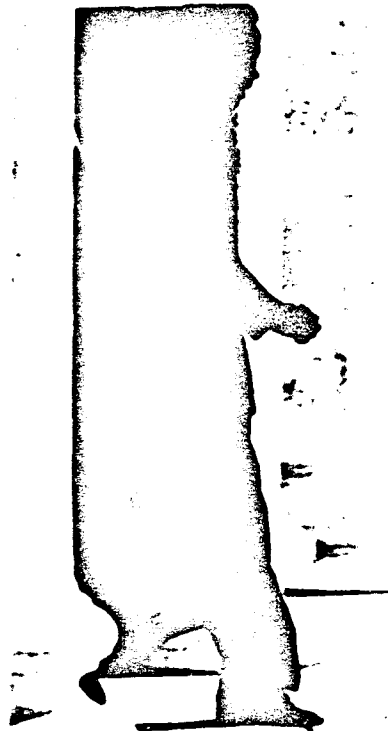
"No battle is ever won," Quentin Compson's grandfather said on Faulkner's pages. "They are not even fought. The field only reveals to man his own folly and despair." The United States might have won the military and the moral victory. But the baleful eyes of the conquered had not yet read the message that the field of battle reveals.



Shortly before noon on the fateful Sunday, Robert F. Kennedy sat waiting in his red leather office armchair, twisting a green velvet sweater into knots. Off and on since Friday, the Attorney General—and the President had been haggling by telephone with Mississippi Gov. Ross B. Barnett, probing for soft spots in his defiance of the Federal court orders to admit James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi.

In his talks with the Kennedys, Barnett seemed to be looking for a face-saving way out. "I've got to have a show of force," he said at one point. "If I were overwhelmed." So, at midnight Saturday, the President signed the papers ordering an end to resistance, federalizing the Mississippi National Guard, and moving Regular Army troops to Memphis to stand by.

There were more phone calls from Barnett Sunday morning, he dropped hints that it might be best to bring



Meredith, unhappy occasion

forces that state police would protect Meredith en route and keep the peace.

A tingle of expectation filled the office. Bobby got up, expertly twirled a mahogany Yo-Yo he keeps on his desk, then ducked into a side room. Marshall and Norbeck Schler, chief of Kennedy's counsel staff, broke the tension by tossing a football back and forth. At 1 p.m., a secretary spoke softly to Schler. He quickly tossed the football back into a chair and said aloud, "Barnett's on the phone." This time the governor—or so Robert Kennedy thought, was capitulating; the state police would do the job. After this talk, Kennedy swiftly began preparations to put Meredith on campus.

Weekending in New Orleans, Meredith was taken aboard a Border Patrol plane. In Oxford, he rendezvoused with a Justice Department task force captained by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach. A small crowd at the airport bowed Meredith and his escort of U. S. Marshals, on a hill nearby, a man and a small boy waved a Confederate flag. Meredith got into a car, and he and his convoy of marshals rolled down State Highway 6 to the campus.

Dressed for Trouble Some 120 marshals had preceded him there in cars and Army trucks. Normally, a marshal performs such sedate chores as serv-

Ole Miss was founded 114 years ago. The marshals took up posts out front looking east across The Grove, an oval tree-shaded mall that stretches down to a towering statue of a Confederate soldier facing the main campus entrance.

The plan had been to enroll Meredith immediately. But a state police official insisted: "The people around here are deeply religious, and nothing would make them madder than registering Meredith on a Sunday." So the convoy moved straight to Baxter Hall, the dorm in which Meredith had been assigned a sparsely furnished two-room suite with cots for eight marshals. Meredith was ushered in and there he spent what was to seem the longest night of his life.

Few students knew he had arrived; they were attracted instead by the phalanx of marshals outside the Lyceum. Straggling back from the football week-end at Jackson, they gathered across the drive to peer the Federal marshals behind a thin line of 50 state police. Shortly at 7 p.m., students fired the opening barrage of the battle of Ole Miss: spit first, then lighted cigarettes, then pebbles, then rocks. The canvas top of an Army truck was set afire when the driver climbed up to put it out; one student pelted a stream from a fire extinguisher at him.

Barnett Pleas As the fury of the mob reached the flash point in Oxford, Gov. Barnett made a curious and belated plea for peace. Meredith, he said, though he knew better, had been shipped onto the campus by helicopter, now surrounded by the "oppressive power" of the United States. Mississippi plans must keep the peace. "My heart still says never," the governor said. "But my calm judgment abhors the bloodshed that would follow."

And in Washington, President Kennedy went on a nationwide TV and radio hookup with his own statement. He had delayed it for two and a half hours in the hopes that Barnett would carry out his agreement to keep the peace. Conciliatory, full of praise for Mississippi and its role in U.S. history, he raised no moral arguments for integration. Instead he rested his case on respect for the Law.

But even as the President was speaking, the mob of students outside the Lyceum had started pelting the marshals' trucks with bigger rocks. Suddenly, a metal bar clanged off a marshal's helmet, sending him reeling. He was the eighth casualty—and it was enough for burl chief U.S. Marshal James P. McShane, a veteran cop toughened in the Golden

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... and he hit me and knocked me down again. There were four guys in a crowd, car I said. For God's sake, get me out of here. They were just sitting there. The students knocked me down again and started beating me and working on me with kicks with the side of their feet. I figured I just about had it. Then I felt some hands on my shoulders. I figured they were putting me up to hit me some more. But they were other students who had pushed them back. The big guy tried to come to again, but they pushed me into a building.

Again and again, the mob in my confusion to 2 AM charged down The Grove. Fighting near the front, the telegraphical marshals reacted behind their cars as projectiles and glass shivered around them. When the barrage lifted, they ran and passed into other vehicles and gas into the burning mob.

By 4 p.m. James Earl Ray, James A. Walker, the erratic dragon of right wing extremists had marched on camp

... a big white ...
 ...
 ...

... from the ...
 ...
 ...

... Don't let up now ...
 ...
 ...

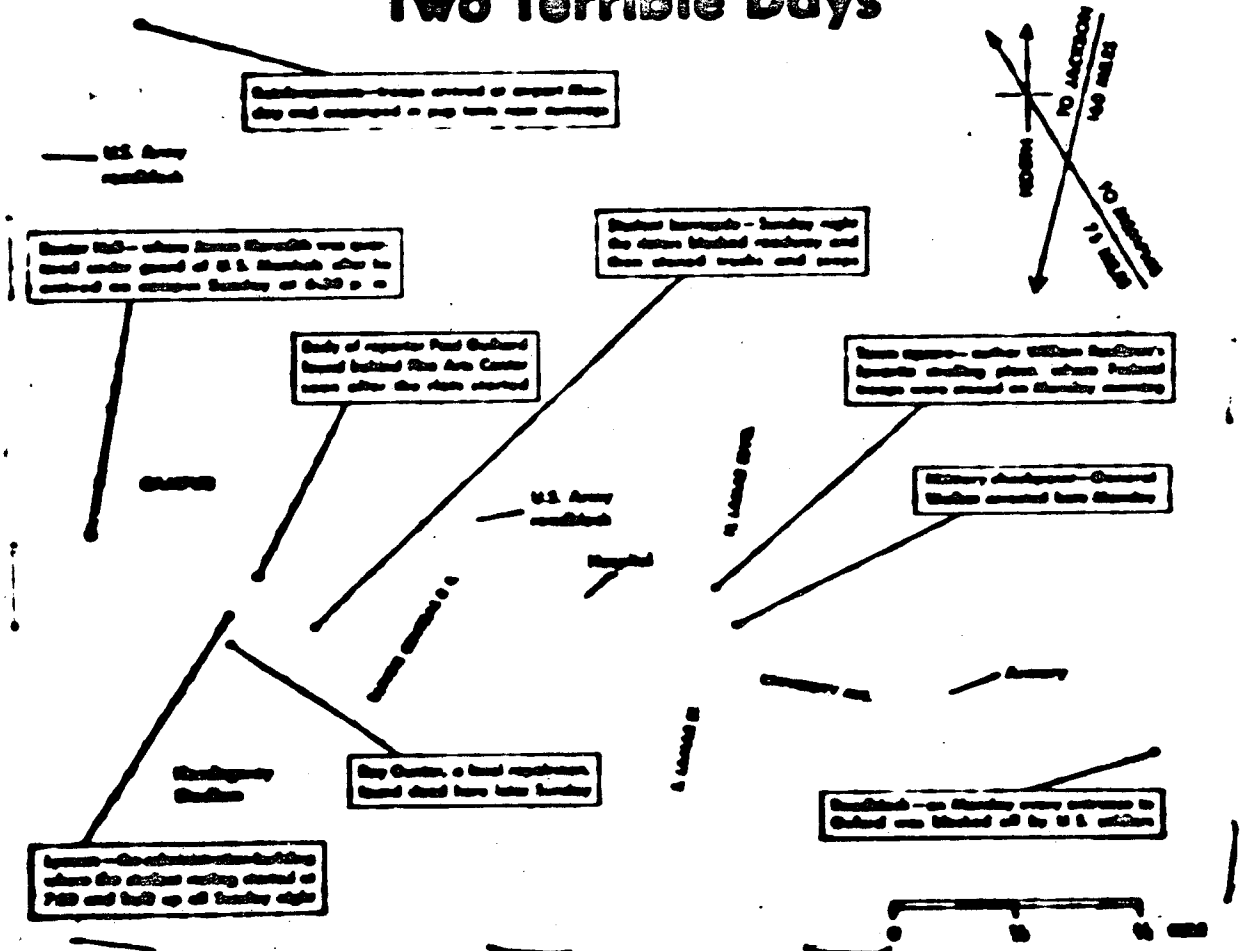
... At the ...
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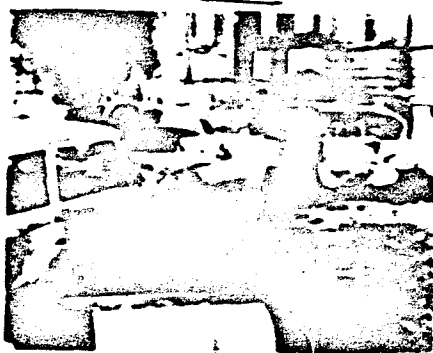
... What if we had the power plant and cut off their lights? ... asked.

... Do you know where it is? asked Walker. Fine.

... Then the general was hit in the rear of a new charge in the ...

Oxford, Mississippi Two Terrible Days





Rebellion and mob rule: Students hurling bottles at Army troops (left); fire-gutted cars on the campus (above); and an enraged youth shouting obscenities (right)

Gas drove the rioters back. And then the sovereign state of Mississippi pulled out. Some state police had retreated to their parked cars behind the Lyceum, laughing off the marshals as "Kennedy's Koon Klan." Now 68 police and sheriff's cars left the campus, moving in a slow file. What was worse, their evacuation left the campus gates unguarded. Outside, streamed in students from high schools and other colleges, many from nearby Mississippi State College, toughs with mud-streaked jeans and oily ducktail haircuts. And they were gathering from other states: from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Florida. Many had weapons: Squirrel guns, 22s, high-powered rifles, shotguns, knives, clubs, blackjacks.

The guns brought death during the rage night.

Miss Jolep's Paul Guillard, 31, an Agence France Presse correspondent had just flown down from New York on his day off because his office was short-handed (see page 99). When friends told him to be careful, the red-bearded Guillard bantered, "I'm going to pose as a Kentucky colonel and cover this thing with a mint julep in my hand." At about 9, his body was found in the grass between Ward women's dormitory and the Fine Arts Center; a bullet between his shoulder blades. Next day, a grieving French colleague plucked wild flowers on the grounds and laid them where Guillard had fallen.

They treated and told his group. The marshals say they'll stop using gas if we'll stop throwing things."

"Give us the nigger and we'll quit!" a rioter shrieked. Someone threw a stone; others joined in, and once more the tear gas shells arced overhead, trailing fire in the sky. A student rushed past News week's Joe Cumming, dumped a cardboard carton on the ground, and said, "Here's some more ammo—rocks." Rocks were plundered from a construction site and from the chemistry lab.

Sobbing Driver Just before 10, an old red fire truck commandeered by the rioters rolled down The Grove. The students massed behind it for a charge; it roared down in a wide sweep past the marshals' line into a volley of gas grenades. Out of the clouds came two marshals, dragging the sobbing driver by the heels.

Next came a bulldozer, stolen from the site of a new science center. Roaring a cheer, the mob sent it rumbly headlong toward the marshals. But it hit a tree and stalled. "What we need," a maddened voice cried in the mob, "is a machine gun."

A rioter with a shotgun bushwhacked a squad of marshals moving down the right flank of the Lyceum. A slug hit deputy marshal Gene Same of Indianapolis, ripping through his neck; he bled nearly to death before an Oxford doctor, L.G. Hopkins, could be convoyed in through the mob.

their places in the battleline in front of the Lyceum. Now Mississippians were fighting Mississippians, and it was bitter duty. But they helped hold the line. Among the casualties, Captain Falkner, whose wrist was cracked by a brick.

More Guard troops followed them in from Pontotoc and Water Valley. And orders went out to send in the first Regular Army unit, a Military Police company that had been moved up from Fort Bragg, N.C., to Memphis.

Rocke Strikes At 11:15, the mob pressed down The Grove once more. Only a small volley of gas met them, less than a dozen rounds were left. Through the thinning fumes, the crowd pressed forward, an eerie freeze of students in T-shirts, Ole Miss jackets and button-downs, and "outsiders" in jeans, cowboy shirts, and workboots. But a big red truck rolled in to the rescue, laden with more gas; a marshal said he had to club a state trooper to get it through. A new barrage was laid down and the mob fell back.

Minutes later, a Molotov cocktail the first of the night, flew in a fiery arc and set a hedge ab blaze. More followed. Coke and Pepsi bottles filled with gasoline and stoppered with rag fuses. One landed at a marshal's feet, he scrambled back just as it flared. Another sailed over a jeep ambulance, clearly marked with Red Crosses.

All this time, James Meredith remained in his dormitory room where he



At midnight the hooded Lyceum looked like the Alamo under a sign that read "Welcome to Ole Man," the crowded out or sprayed on the hooded corridor. Some fresh cigarettes were helped to by marshals. The bottle-wearers, marshals pulled cigarettes, stopped coffee, and up for cold rations of frank and unrefined. Some slept on the floor, still wearing their gas masks. A reporter, Bill Crider of the Associated Press, climbed about, exhausted in hand, dizziness, with blood trickling from lacerated wounds in his back.

Kennedy's deputy, Katschbach, and Justice public-information chief Edwin Cushman scurried about the registrar's office in the Lyceum, made over into a command post. They talked repeatedly with Bobby Kennedy, by now headquarters in his brother's White House office. The President himself engaged over the governor's "no surrender" statement, called Barrett three times before dawn.

Shortly after 1 a.m., campus opened by from buildings along The Grove. A leader gathered dispersed in, clapping a hooded hat by. Bunches scattered windows and climbed a rising line in the white darkness, three shots unceremoniously missed Kennedy's Karl Flaming as he ducked under. Flaming, a Southerner who has covered state of all kinds, said later: "It was the first experience I've ever had where I was actually afraid for my life. It had to make clear that were people from your own culture doing this."

At 1:30 a.m., helicopters from Memphis set down at Oxford's airport with the first of the Regular Army MPs. Loaded aboard Army buses, they searched the campus under the moonlight.

Bold Texas State Agents and other state patrol followed their own sense of duty, but their weapons were deadly. Once more, at 2:30, the supply of gas dried dangerously low. Kennedy wanted permission for his men to return the work their soldiers, but at all night. But Bobby said no, unless "absolutely" necessary. That decision—the decisions—were made by my brother and me," Bobby said from Agnes, fresh supplies of gas arrived—just in time.

New orders had changed all the time as

officers reported later the state police brought and watched.

At 4 a.m. 150 more MPs rumbled down Highway 8 from Memphis in 101 trucks and jeeps. They were slowed by a mob of 200 along the roadways. As they rolled beneath an underpass near the campus, six meters lashed them with railroad ties and spikes. Minutes later all but two of the soldiers and crashed 125 windshield.

On campus by 4:45, the MPs took up positions in front of the Lyceum. M-16 rifles resting on their hips, bayonets fixed, snarled after 5 a.m. MPs and guardsmen worked across The Grove in a long line hurried up by marshals with gas guns loaded. The campus retreated down in a hard race 200-foot back, retreating out the main entrance and into town. The first row of men glowed pink across The Grove. In the quiet of dawn the lines of one of the still-blazing buses set up a ghastly wall. And from behind the gates came the chant of the retreating ranks: "Two-four-eight, we don't want to integrate."

Meanwhile the campus itself was a mess. Six buses had been upended and set afire, two were still burning. The buses were littered with tear-gas canisters and fragments of broken Coke bottles. Scattered around were empty cans reading: "Don't Be Racist." Everywhere, there were soldiers and the eerie smell of tear gas in the chill morning air.

More soldiers came—MPs from Fort Bragg and Fort Dix, N.J. (many of whom were Negroes), administrators from Fort Benning, Ga., more Mississippi guardsmen. By morning there were 2,000 by Trenchard's goal of 10,000. Later down, Sgt. Carl Martin, sergeant of a company, about 4-inch gunning, could not see to it to be returned, down to the ground. A full of soldiers on the top of the building, the scene was still



Walker: "Don't let up now!"

with men, tanks, tents, first-aid stations, and field kitchens, and military aircraft soared overhead.

Few returns were Ole Man students now, there were the outsiders. In the night, before troops sealed off the town with roadblocks they had been spilling into Oxford by mass, from, trucks, car loads, motorcycles. A "preacher" drove up from St. Petersburg, Fla., with four vehicles and four high-powered rifles in his car. "I'm an ordained evangelist, sir," the "preacher" said. An Alabama trooper replied, "Carrying a gun and cloth handkerchief, 'Captain,' but 20 men in an area from Mobile to 'Right for our Constitution.' Arriving, he asked: 'Where is that there a hotel, anyhow?'"

At 6 a.m., with a light drizzle falling the air, a mob of young toughs gathered on the corner of Lamar Street and University Avenue, near the town square, pushing Coke bottles at neighbors of soldiers hurrying by. A few yards away, a group of state patrol leaned languidly against their cars and watched.

Negro Students At 7:45, a platoon of MPs rolled up, put on gas masks, and marched on the intersection. With bayonets fixed, they widened the mob apart and headed a down Lamar Street toward the square. Outside the old white courthouse, the ranks separated and led down a new hallway. Some dumped rocks from the balcony of a seven-story building, others pitched a 55-gallon oil drum at passers. A mob of Negroes among the MPs, the scene was still



plugged downstairs in temporary quarters in the basement; others were locked up in the armory. One guardsman snatched a Confederate flag from a young rioter, broke the staff, and ground the banner angrily under his heel. "I'm from Mississippi," he said, "but when you start hitting soldiers, I'll hit back."

As the captives came in, hands clasped behind their heads, they were plunked down at desks for questioning by marshals and, later, FBI agents. "Just sight-seeing," one after another said blandly.

One boy had come down from Vardaman, 60 miles away. "Who asked you to come?" a marshal demanded.

"Nobody."

"Well, why'd you come?"

"Well, the whole town wanted to." The day's big catch was "Mister" Walker. Katzenbach had ordered his arrest; soldiers spotted him south of the square and arrested him at bayonet point. Still wearing his Stetson, he was marched into the Lyceum, questioned, and marched out again. "I appear," he said with a wan smile, "to be taken in custody."

Escorted by marshals, he was brought before a U.S. commissioner in Oxford and held in \$100,000 bail for insurrection and three related charges. (Later, he was flown to the U.S. Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for psychiatric examination. At week's end, Walker was released on a reduced \$50,000 bail, ordered to report this week for psychiatric examination at the Southwest Medical Center in Dallas, Texas.)

Riding Low Oxford now was in an undeclared state of military rule. Troops patrolled the streets, set up roadblocks and checkpoints, and searched cars. Shopkeepers shut down, elementary schools were closed.

Ole Miss, too, was awash with soldiers and marshals as the students—eyes still red and runny from the gas—returned to their classes. At last, after sixteen months of legal battling and one long night of bloodshed, they had a new classmate, the Air Force veteran who was transferring from Jackson State College. His name: James H. Meredith.

He walked in a back door to the Lyceum under heavy escort at 7:30 a.m., wearing a dark blue-gray suit and carrying a thin briefcase. His face was a mask, his gaze blank and straight ahead. He was shepherded into Registrar Robert B. Ellis's office; Ellis handed him a sheaf of forms and said, "I want to give you one form for late registration, James..."

An hour later, Guthman poked his head out the door and said: "He's registered." Moments later, Meredith started for his first class (colonial American history) in a loose knot of marshals. Students swirled around and jeered.

"Hey, James, how you like seeing

what you did to your campus, nigger?"

"That blood is on your hands, nigger bastard!"

The group walked on, crunching through the litter. But, as more students joined the swarm, the party wheeled back to the Lyceum and shuffled Meredith to class in a car. The marshals waited outside the classroom door, while Meredith jotted lecture notes in a loose-leaf notebook. No one spoke to him.

All day, the campus buzzed with discussion. Attendance tumbled from the normal 5,000 to 1,500. Students blamed the bloody outbreak on Meredith, on the marshals, on the NAACP, on the Kennedys, on "outsiders"—on everybody but themselves and the governor who had set the state on a collision course with Federal authority. They were confident that integration would not last. "Any nigger tries to come on this campus," a crew-cut blond boy said, "gonna be dead and layin' in the ground."

Still, shame was a common feeling around the university campus. One student said sally, "I just wish we could erase everything that happened at Ole Miss last night."

During the day, the university news office tacked up a one-sentence handout on a Lyceum office door. "Pursuant to the mandate of the Federal courts, the orders for the registration of Meredith have been followed."

Someone remembered to ask Meredith if he was pleased.

"No," Meredith said, "this is not a happy occasion."



In time, the litter of bricks, stones, bottles, shells, and gas canisters was mopped up. Oxford was still an armed camp, but the corps of troops and marshals was thinning. Attendance at the University of Mississippi picked up by 60 per cent. On Pentagon orders, the homecoming football weekend was canceled and the game shifted to Jackson. James Meredith left the campus to spend the weekend with his wife, Mary Jane, a student at the all-Negro Jackson State College. Their destination was unknown.

In spite of the relative calm, the visceral emotions that had boiled over into bloody insurrection were still inflamed. On Friday, as Meredith walked to the library, still guarded, a crowd shouted out, "Why doesn't somebody kill him?"

Words like these, incredible though they might be, indicated that James Meredith—a native of Mississippi—would need a bodyguard for many weeks to come, perhaps for the entire eighteen months he hopes to remain at Ole Miss.

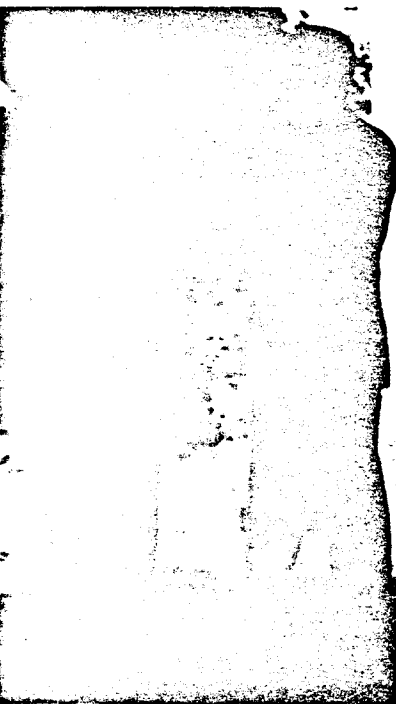
Challenges For James Meredith, by his decision to enroll at Mississippi and its subsequent sanction by Federal court order, had committed the majesty and integrity of the United States Government. And Roy Barnett's defiance of Federal court orders, however deeply it might have reflected the feelings of the white citizens of his state, was a clear challenge to the authority of the U.S. Government. As the President cogently stated the issue to the nation in his Sunday broadcast as the rebellion erupted:

"Americans are free to disagree with the Law, but not to disobey it. For in a government of laws, and not of men, no man, however prominent or powerful, and no mob, however unruly or boisterous, is entitled to defy a court of law."

"If this country should ever reach the point where any man or group of men by force or threat of force could long deny the commands of our Court and our Constitution, then no law would stand free from doubt, no judge would be sure of his writ, and no citizen would be safe from his neighbors."

By those terms, there could be no doubt that the Federal government would brook no interference with the orders of its courts even by the state of Mississippi.

There were, to be sure, criticisms of the U.S. Government's actions, from other than Southerners. Some (The New York Times columnist Arthur Krock) argued that Mississippi had not been granted due process because the full Supreme Court had not heard the appeal. (But Justice Hugo Black had polled his fellow judges



RFK and JFK: "... Not to disobey"

before going to review the lower court's decision.

Others complained that President Kennedy and the Attorney General had not ordered Regular Army troops to Oxford soon enough, that had the soldiers arrived in Oxford four hours earlier, there would have been no bloodshed. But the President in his efforts to forestall Federal bayonets in Mississippi held off sending soldiers on the promise of the governor of Mississippi that the state police would keep order. But as Bobby Kennedy said afterward: "They just walked away."

Through the week's furor, Meredith himself remained a model of composure. A man agreed on by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to crack the racial line at Mississippi, Meredith went about his classes during the week with cool determination. And it was only gradually that the voices of moderation began to be heard.

Early Monday morning, when rioters still roamed Oxford's streets, William H. Moulter, president of the Lamar Life Insurance Co. of Jackson, made a plea for moderation over radio and television. "We are a part of the United States of America, and we must obey the laws of the United States of America," he declared. The following day, a group of 177 top business, legal, and farm leaders—men for peace and business as usual—signed a resolution reaffirming their belief in segregation but pleading for an end to the violence.

Appeals And late Wednesday the Mississippi chapter of the American Association of University Professors issued a statement which said, in part: "... Riots, weapons, and agitators have no place at a university. ... With the cooperation of the overwhelming majority of law-abiding Mississippi citizens, the University of Mississippi can return in the near future to the normally peaceful conditions essential to education."

In other parts of the South there were appeals for law and order. And at the Southern Governors Conference in Hollywood, Fla., last week, Barnett's colleagues in the main privately criticized him. "There is no courage in what that fellow did," said one. And Kentucky's Bert Combs added: "Ross should quit playing Custer's last stand and join us. We need to talk about freight rates and other Space Age problems."

Whether Ross Barnett and other Mississippi politicians would exert leadership for law and order remained to be seen. But in Oxford the bloody events showed that in any face-down between the state of Mississippi and the U.S., Mississippi was certain to lose.

Reflecting on the melancholy week, Bobby Kennedy returned to the theme of his brother's broadcast: "This is far more fundamental than the question of

whether Meredith is white or colored, or whether the University of Mississippi is segregated. The system of government in the U.S. means nothing if the law is disregarded."

And campaigning in Ohio on the weekend, President Kennedy defended his course anew. "The integrity of our courts has been challenged and that challenge is being firmly met."

With all this, though, the fundamental words—the bedrock of Meredith's case and the final answer to the Ross Barnett's—were these from the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."